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COOPER ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB

**PACIFIC COAST AVIFAUNA
NUMBER 11**

**A DISTRIBUTIONAL LIST OF THE
BIRDS OF CALIFORNIA**

**BY
JOSEPH GRINNELL**

**CONTRIBUTION FROM THE MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA**



HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

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NOTE

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For information as to either of the above series, address one of the Club Business Managers, J. Eugene Law, Hollywood, California, or W. Lee Chambers, Eagle Rock, California.

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INTRODUCTION

Apparently the first attempt to catalog all the birds known at any one time from California was made by Dr. James G. Cooper in his unsigned contribution to Cronise's *Natural Wealth of California* (pp. 448-480), published in 1868. A brief running account is there given of 353 species. In 1890, Lyman Belding (*Occasional Papers*, II, California Academy of Sciences) ascribed 295 species of land birds to California, and in 1892, Walter E. Bryant (*Zoe*, III, pp. 135-140) listed 150 water birds, making a total of 445 species and subspecies then credited to the state. Ten years later, in *Pacific Coast Avifauna* number 3, 1902, the present writer enumerated, with brief annotations, 491 species and subspecies; and in 1912, in *Pacific Coast Avifauna* number 8, the same author gave a nominal list of 530 forms. The present contribution shows a total of 541 species and subspecies believed at the time of going to press, May 1, 1915, to properly belong to the Recent avifauna of the state.

Of course, in each of the previous lists there have been some erroneous entries; but the omission of these names in the succeeding list has always been more than compensated for by additions during the intervening period. This process may be expected to continue almost *ad infinitum*, as long as faunal lists are published. As in the fifteen years or so just past, the increments will come chiefly through the detection of stragglers, and, judging from the nature of those already recorded, individuals representing practically every species and subspecies in North America and the adjacent waters may be expected to reach California sooner or later. This would probably hold true as well for any other area in temperate America.

A notable part of the recent expansion in our state list has been due to more intensive exploration, to the accumulation of series of specimens more or less fully representing practically all of our faunal areas, and to the resulting activity in subspecific discrimination made possible by these favoring circumstances.

While a great gain has been evident of recent years in the accumulation of materials for the study of avian distribution, our basis for exhaustive research in this line is yet far from ideal. The present writer, after having gone over the literature with considerable care, confesses that there is still so much to be desired that he has been discouraged from attempting now, as originally planned, a far more detailed definition of the range of each species of California bird.

An example of how he had wished to undertake such a treatment is to be found in his paper on the "Distribution of the Mockingbird in California" (*Auk*, xxviii, 1911, pp. 293-300, map). Part of the trouble lies in the general lack of accurate systematic analyses of the variable groups of birds. Systematic ornithology is popularly supposed to have reached such a high plane that no further work remains to be done. As a matter of fact, the status of very many forms, both species and subspecies, is but imperfectly understood, and consequently it is impossible to map their distribution accurately. The type of work needed in this connection is well illustrated in Swarth's paper entitled "The California Forms of the Genus *Psaltriparus*" (*Auk*, xxxi, 1914, pp. 499-526, pl. xl). A score of other groups demand similar close attention.

There is marked need for much further field work, such as any conscientious student of birds can engage in locally, whereby relative numbers of each species will be ascertained for restricted areas throughout the year. The census idea is an excellent one in this connection, and it is to be hoped that greatly improved methods of recording bird populations will be developed, so that distributional behavior can be expressed in more nearly exact terms than is at present possible.

In the main list comprising the bulk of the present paper, the author has exercised care in admitting little known species to full standing. Where, after due enquiry, grounds have been found for doubting the validity of a record, it has been relegated to the Hypothetical List as a species credited to California on unsatisfactory grounds (see p. 173), or else the name appears under the synonymy of some other form, or sometimes both dispositions have been made of the doubtful record. With rare, so-called "accidental", species, the bird must, as a rule, have been secured and preserved in some accessible collection so as to be subject to re-identification whenever desirable. The oft-repeated maxim holds: That the more unusual and hence unexpected the alleged occurrence of a species, the better must be the evidence in the case; such evidence must be reasonably conclusive to warrant its acceptance as authentic.

PLAN OF TREATMENT

It is important that the limitations of the following treatment of species be clearly understood; too much must not be expected of it, and at the same time its full scope of usefulness should be realized.

The systematic order is that of the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-List* (1910), except that within groups of species or subspecies a more natural arrangement is sometimes adopted, for example by according with geographical sequence. The A. O. U. order is thus accepted here because of the convenience thereby admittedly secured, in concurring with the bulk of current ornithological literature. That the classification indicated is quite unsatisfactory cannot be gainsaid. (See *Pacific Coast Avifauna* no. 8, 1912, p. 5.)

The first number, in bold-face type, is the running number of this list. The second number, in parenthesis, is that of the species as enumerated in the third edition (1910) of the A. O. U. *Check-List*. This may serve to facilitate concordance where the names are different. The term *part*, within the parenthesis, is used where the subspecies or species here given full standing is not also separately recognized in the A. O. U. list, but is included both geographically and systematically with the species whose number is cited.

The nomenclature in large measure follows that adopted by the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature up to and including the Sixteenth Supplement (July, 1912). In a few cases departure from this standard has seemed justified because of the clearness of the contrary evidence as presented by the original investigator, or because my own knowledge of the problems concerned seems to provide sufficient ground for the expression of positive opinion. These points of difference as a rule concern subspecies only.

The synonyms given are only those which have been applied to the species as occurring in California. No effort has been made to obtain a complete list of vernacular appellations, only the more common book names being given. But the scientific names have been collected during rather exhaustive search and are believed to include very nearly all ever applied to any bird of the state. The term *part* is employed in connection with such names as have been applied to more than one species or subspecies in California. Minor departures in spelling from better known forms of names are not included; for example *Dendroeca* for *Dendroica*, *unalascae* for *aonalaschkae*, etc. Diphthongs are not indicated by the use of connected vowels. Possessives in vernacular names are ignored. All

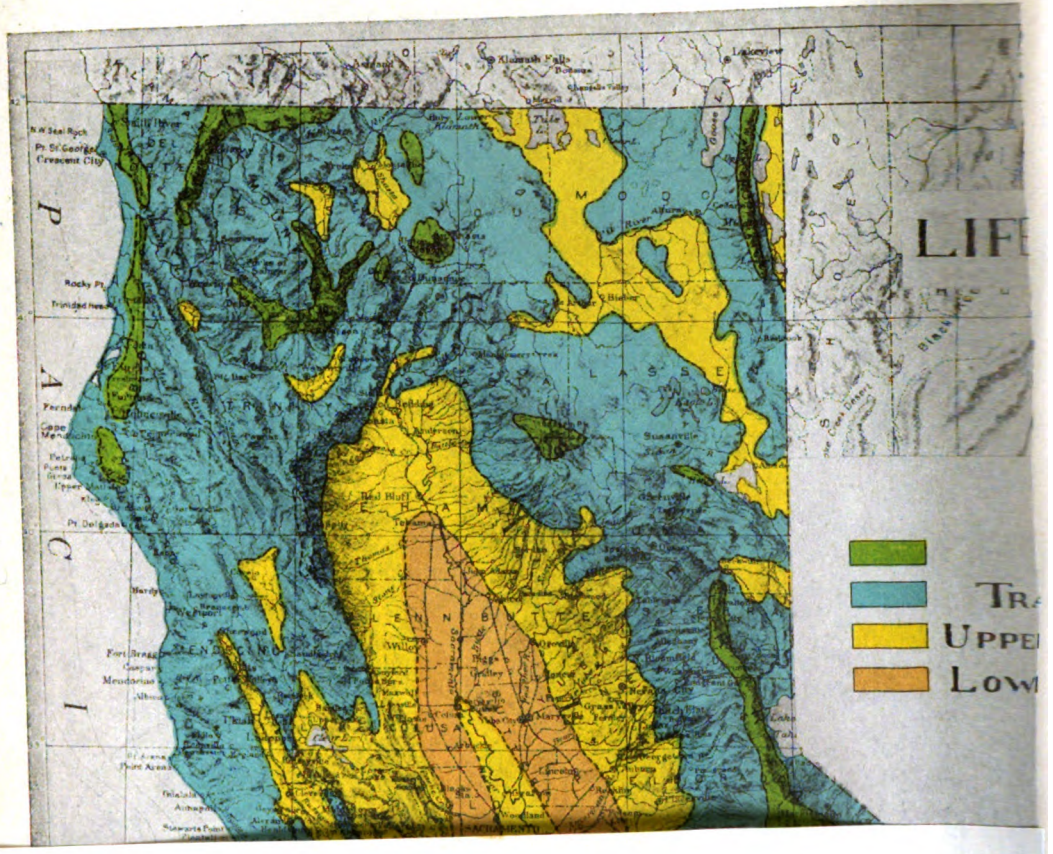
printed synonyms are entered in the Index, so that the latter may be used as a means of identifying any name in the literature of California ornithology.

The terms employed for comparative abundance are the usual simple and relative ones: *Abundant, common, fairly common, rare*. Seasonal status is indicated by these terms: *Resident*, meaning permanently present throughout the year; *summer visitant*, indicating presence only during the summer season which is also usually the breeding season; *winter visitant*, of obvious meaning, complementary to summer visitant; *transient*, passing through during spring and fall migrations and tarrying neither for the summer nor the winter. Occasional qualifying words are used, with the intention always of leaving the meaning clear.

This is solely a distributional paper; it has nothing to do with migration, extent of breeding season, or systematic status, except in the latter case in so far as is necessary to elucidate distribution. The distributional terms employed are explained on succeeding pages (pp. 9-12). The maps (pls. I-III) should be continually consulted. In using this list it must be kept in mind that only with the rarer species are *all* records of occurrence cited. With by far the greater number of species, only the first or most important for each critical locality is given; also only such localities are specifically noted as represent extremes of range, like northernmost, easternmost, etc., or are otherwise specially worthy of attention.

Citations to articles are, of course, given in uniformly abbreviated form. Where the title of the periodical or book is not clearly apparent, reference should be made to my Bibliography of California Ornithology (*Pacific Coast Avifauna* number 5, 1909). Where more than one person of the same surname has contributed to Californian ornithology, the appropriate initials are used in citation; for example, J. G. Cooper, W. A. Cooper. But otherwise the surname alone has seemed sufficient; as: Gambel, Heermann, Torrey.

An effort has been made to give the location, in museums or private collections, of specimens which form the basis of extraordinary records, as in the case of species which have been reported from the state less than four times.



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DISTRIBUTIONAL AREAS

Close study of the life of any geographic area of large extent invariably shows that, in dealing with the ranges of the included species, certain more or less definite subdivisions may be usefully recognized. In other words, instead of homogeneity in faunal composition, we find marked change from place to place; and this change manifests itself in the exclusive presence, in a given portion of the territory, of certain species, and in the absence of other species, present in contiguous portions of the territory. There is usually conspicuous agreement in the occurrence of a goodly proportion of the entire complement of species, and this makes possible the characterization of minor areas relatively uniform within themselves. These latter are found to be separated by narrow marginal strips of country where species drop out and others come in, and where, in the case of subspecies, intergradation of forms takes place.

Each species or subspecies has a definite range, in which it is normally abundant. It is the fact of approximate coincidence in the ranges of several or many species that makes it possible to definitely characterize distributional areas. These may be of varying rank, according as a greater or less percent of the total complement of species is peculiar to each. A good parallel is afforded, in illustration, by the manner in which characters are used in establishing systematic groups; relatively few characters distinguish species and subspecies; progressively more justify successively higher groups.

No such proportional treatment as just suggested has as yet been applied in the attempt to divide California into zoogeographic areas. Data in hand, while seemingly great in quantity, are still not sufficient to afford satisfactory basis for statistical analysis. But enough are apparent upon comparatively superficial examination to warrant the schemes here employed. These schemes are not an innovation; they have grown up gradually, contributed to from various sources and by various students, and are therefore believed to express somewhere near the facts.

A major grouping of species geographically is by life zones, in accordance with the system advocated by C. Hart Merriam. The ranges of most of the land birds given in the present paper are defined primarily in terms of life

zones, and the extent of these distributional units, as represented within the boundaries of California, is shown roughly on the map, plate I. The cross-sectional profiles given on plate II serve to convey some interesting suggestions as to the effect of altitude and distance from the sea upon the ranges of the various animals severally concerned.

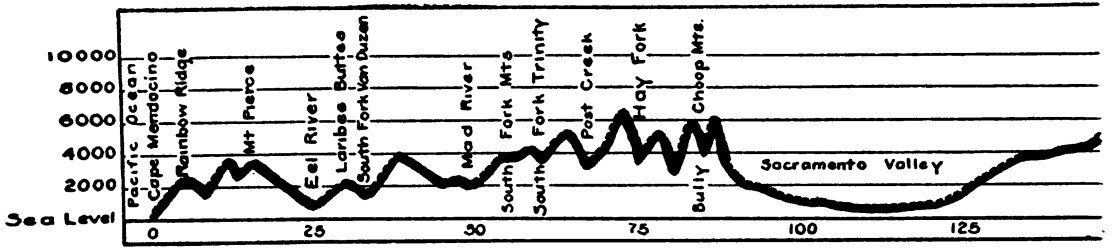
Of lesser rank are faunal and subfaunal areas, using the term "faunal" in a restricted or special sense. These areas, as the writer conceives of them, are naturally subdivisions of life zones, so that each faunal unit consists of a division of *one* life zone. The system of nomenclature for faunal units ought logically to indicate their relationships accordingly; but it does not. As a matter of practical necessity in most cases, divisions of two or even more adjacent zones are lumped together under one faunal name (compare plates I and III).

It is natural to try to find some underlying causative factor to account for the two types of distributional behavior involved in the two schemes, of life zones and faunal areas. Study of the maps, of conditions in the field, and of statements of distribution concerning our birds and other vertebrate animals has forcibly suggested that adjacent zones are demarked from one another by increase or decrease of temperature beyond in each case certain critical points. Thus, in ascending a mountain, such as San Jacinto Peak, while there is little doubt but that there is a uniform gradient in temperature from warm to cold, one is impressed with the fact of zonation,—the existence of belts of life successively passed through, broadly uniform, with narrow intervening bands of blending.

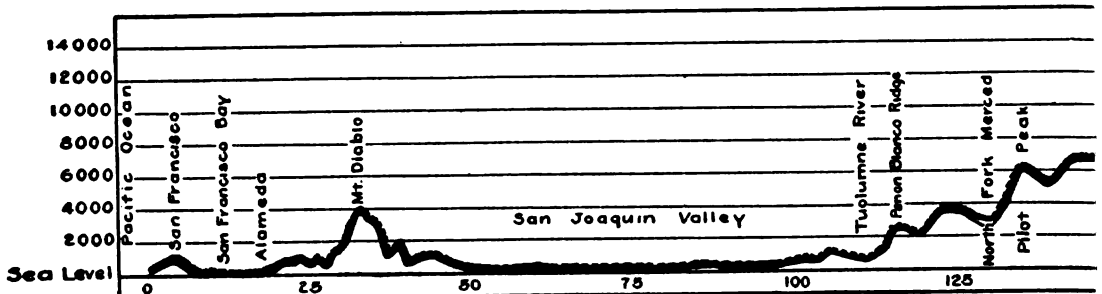
The great topographic diversity in California, together with the presence of the sea with the cool air-currents moving in a prevailingly eastward direction from it, are factors which may be readily cited as accounting for the intricate pattern of the life zones as shown on the map of this state. It is not necessary to specify precise temperatures, in degrees, as delimiting zones (and this has not yet been attempted critically by any one for California), in order to comprehend what the writer believes to be true—that temperature is the most important single one of the several factors controlling the ranges of our birds. How this control is exerted upon each species concerned is a problem as yet incompletely solved, but it seemingly has in many cases to do with the period and processes of reproduction.

Broadly speaking, we may recognize two main zonal contingents in the vertebrate life of California, Boreal, or northern, and Austral, or southern. Because of the dominance here, in effect upon temperature, of altitude over latitude, we might explain the situation more clearly to the inexperienced by speaking of the animal life of the cool mountains as compared with the animal life of the warm valleys. The contrasted differences are enormous, as even a cursory survey will suffice to show. No close observer will deny that the critical factor here is that of temperature.

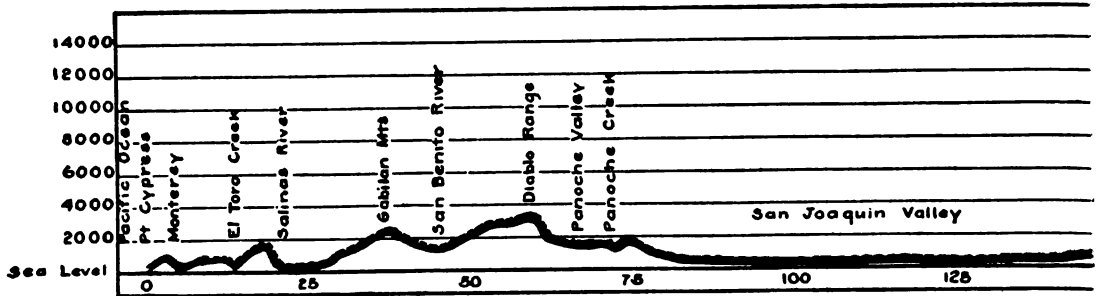
By considering the whole of North America we are able to readily justify zonal subdivision a step, and only one step, farther, as indicated in the following brief synopsis of life zones.



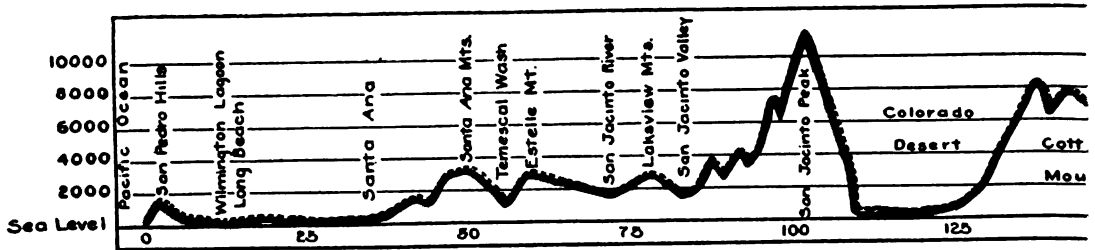
1. Cape Mendocino through Lassen Peak



2. San Francisco through Mount Lyell

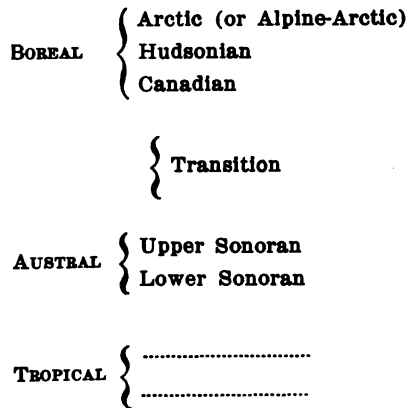


3. Monterey through Mount Whitney



4. San Pedro through San Jacinto Peak

PLATE II.—Cross-sectional Profiles of California, along
Vertical scale in feet; horiz



While all of the zones from Lower Sonoran to Alpine-Arctic are represented in California, the accompanying map takes account only of the Lower Sonoran (orange), Upper Sonoran (yellow), and Transition (blue), separately, the three uppermost subdivisions being lumped into one under the major designation Boreal (green). This lumping is advisable for two reasons: (1) the detail on a map of small scale would be too fine for practical portrayal; (2) the three divisions of Boreal are not, in California, as sharply demarked as in a north-and-south section of the continent interiorly, zonation in California in this respect being confused locally through the effects of small area, and factors other than temperature.

Transition is, as the name implies, a zone of overlapping of Boreal and Austral,—where certain types from these opposite categories occur over a definite interval on common ground; and there are also perfectly characteristic breeding species, chiefly if not exclusively among migrant forms, which render this zone easily recognizable.

Turning again to the faunal divisions of California, we find that the factor here involved is undoubtedly humidity of the atmosphere, directly or indirectly. Roughly, the western portion of the United States can be separated into an arid interior province (Great Basin plus southwestern desert tracts), and a humid coastal strip, the latter of increasing width from south to north. In California this line of demarcation appears to lie, approximately, along the crest of the great Sierran divide the whole length of the state, from the Oregon line in the vicinity of Mount Shasta, to the Mexican boundary below, and in line with, the Cuyamaca Mountains. Distance from the ocean, prevailing direction of air currents, and height of intervening elevations of land crossed by these, seem to be the chief conditions modifying the atmospheric humidity of a locality.

The faunal and subfaunal areas here recognized may be classified as follows. The relationship of zones to faunas is also suggested.

Major Zones	Major Faunal Divisions	Subfaunal Divisions
BOREAL	HUMID COAST	Humboldt Bay } Northern Humid Coast
		Marin }
		Santa Cruz }
AUSTRAL	SIERRAN	Trinity
		Sierra Nevadan
		San Bernardino Mountain
AUSTRAL	CALIFORNIAN	Sierra Foothill
		Clear Lake
		Sacramento Valley
		San Joaquin Valley
		San Francisco Bay
		San Diegan
		Santa Barbara Island
AUSTRAL	GREAT BASIN (OR ARID INTERIOR)	Modoc
		Inyo
		Mohave Desert
		Colorado Desert

Reference to plate III will show that, as with zones, the outlines of the faunal areas in California are very irregular. The limit of subdivision of faunas is not as sharply determined as with zones, and there is here more latitude for the personal element. The boundaries as given are, of course, merely approximate, and the areas themselves will doubtless receive extensive modification on the basis of future, more intensive, geographical study. Still, their recognition as now defined has proven of great use in the attempt to formulate briefly the extent of the ranges of the many species of birds involved.

A third order of distributional behavior, wholly complementary to the other two, has been employed elsewhere in the study of the distribution of California birds,—that by associations (see Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, pp. 64, 66, 90). Since this manner of occurrence is mostly local in its application, and since its demonstration with regard to our birds would add very largely to the bulk of the present paper, it has been left almost altogether out of consideration in this connection. The present paper is thus given over to the treatment of species upon the more purely geographical schemes, those of life zones and faunal areas. The fact that birds, in spite of their superior powers of locomotion, are often confined within very narrow ranges of climatic conditions, tends to develop lively interest in this field of ornithological study.

Detailed, critical, and statistical marshalling of the facts of distribution of our many species of birds, through the preparation of annotated tables, fauna by fauna, zone by zone, and association by association, is a piece of work greatly to be desired. Whoever undertakes it, however, will doubtless find his results more significant if birds be handled along with other vertebrate classes. In the meantime, accumulation of a very great deal more of distributional detail is to be hoped for, as regards not only birds, but the other vertebrate groups as well.



FAUNAL DISTRICTS OF CALIFORNIA

1. *Modoc (Great Basin)*
2. *Trinity Mountain*
3. *Sierra Nevada*
4. *Sierra Foothill*
5. *Northern Humid Coast (Humboldt Bay + Marin)*
6. *Santa Cruz (Humid Coast)*
7. *San Francisco Bay*
8. *Sacramento Valley*
9. *Clear Lake*
10. *San Joaquin*
11. *San Diego*
12. *San Bernardino Mountain*
13. *Santa Barbara Islands*
14. *Inyo*
15. *Mohave Desert*
16. *Colorado Desert*

DISTRIBUTION MAP
 MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
 BERKELEY

PLATE III

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Any undertaking of the nature of the present contribution is necessarily a co-öperative affair. One person working by himself would inevitably fail in considerable measure. The writer is therefore fortunate in being able to acknowledge direct assistance from very many sources. This gives him confidence that the results of his work are more nearly what the present stage of our science demands.

The writer is indebted first of all to Miss Annie M. Alexander, the Founder of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology of the University of California. This indebtedness has been incurred on two scores: First and primarily, in that since the inauguration of the Museum's activities, in March, 1908, there has been as a result of her generous support of field work a unique accumulation of facts and specimens from which to study bird distribution in this state. It is particularly gratifying to record that this mass of data is on file in a public institution, the property of the state of California, where it is freely accessible to any student of the subject. It is safe to say that seventy-five percent of both the specific facts and general statements recorded in the present paper are capable of verification from the original records and specimens in this institution alone. Secondly, the author is under personal obligation to the same benefactor, who has been in continuous control of the Museum since its inauguration, for allotment of a good share of his time to this, his favorite subject. Without this privilege, and particularly without the active sympathy of Miss Alexander in the all-important field work, no such relatively thorough knowledge would be available at this time.

It is in order, also, to here express deep appreciation of the repeated and important helps given by Messrs. Joseph Mailliard and John W. Mailliard. To be explicit, these gentlemen not only placed at the writer's disposal their finely cared for and extensive private collections, but read and re-read the first drafts of this paper, with the result that many errors were detected and much important information added.

To Professor Harvey M. Hall I am grateful for considerable aid in mapping the life zones of California. Since the zoologist is compelled to make constant use of plants in indicating the ranges of animals, he continually appeals to the botanist. Professor Hall has very similar views to the present author's, as regards the entity of life zones, and he has generously contributed from his own knowledge of the conditions in many parts of California. The zone maps accompanying the present paper owe their approximate accuracy in many places to his critical attention.

Members of the staff of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology have not only helped conscientiously in whatever function the daily routine demanded, but Mr. Harry S. Swarth, in particular, has proffered numerous corrections and items

of information such as have brought the whole result to a more nearly satisfactory plane of accuracy.

In running down records in literature it has become necessary to carry on considerable correspondence with officials connected with the museums in Washington, D. C. It has proven desirable to verify many of the records made by the early surveys. I have been especially assisted in this way by Mr. Wells W. Cooke, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, who has always been cordial in his response to my very frequent enquiries. In similar ways, I have been freely assisted from time to time by Mr. Henry W. Henshaw, Dr. A. K. Fisher, Mr. Harry C. Oberholser, and Dr. Charles W. Richmond.

One more specific source of information should here be mentioned. In December, 1910, I for the first time had the opportunity of examining Belding's manuscript work on the "Water Birds of the Pacific District", now deposited in the Bancroft Library of the University of California. This is constructed on very much the same lines as the same author's "Land Birds of the Pacific District", published in 1890 as an *Occasional Paper* by the California Academy of Sciences. It consists largely of statements in regard to each species as quoted from various publications of the early writers on California birds. The results of Belding's own personal observations are recorded at length; but many of these, although not so indicated, had already been published by him in various short articles. There remain, however, a good many notes, both of Belding's own, and from certain correspondents of his, which are new. The most important of these are Belding's observations on the ducks and geese of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Such of all these notes as are clearly authentic, and as are found usable in the present paper, and at the same time have not been previously published, I have credited to "Belding, MS".

It is proper that acknowledgment be made collectively to the host of observers, members of the Cooper Ornithological Club, who have contributed at more or less length to our knowledge of California birds. In his capacity as Editor of *The Condor*, the writer has repeatedly suggested to individuals the desirability of publishing certain important facts communicated by letter or otherwise, and a favorable response has almost invariably been accorded. In the citations for details of specific occurrence in the following lists, full credit is given for practically everything so furnished, and germane to the purpose of the paper.

JOSEPH GRINNELL,

California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology,
May 1, 1915.

THE BIRDS OF CALIFORNIA

1 (1) **Aechmophorus occidentalis** (Lawrence)

WESTERN GREBE

Synonyms—*Podiceps occidentalis*; *Podiceps clarkii*; *Aechmophorus clarkii*; *Aechmophorus occidentalis clarkii*; Clark Grebe.

Status—Common during fall, winter, and spring along the seacoast, on the bays, and on the larger bodies of water inland throughout the state. Remains through the summer on Buena Vista and Tulare lakes, where it may breed, as it does certainly on Eagle Lake and Tule Lake in the northeastern part of the state (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 190; Sheldon, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 186; V. Bailey, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 64). According to Belding (MS), the species formerly bred in Sutter County and in the vicinity of Stockton, before so much of the tule land was reclaimed. Noted casually through the summer on the ocean near Santa Barbara (Torrey, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 204), and on salt sloughs near San Diego (Belding, MS).

2 (2) **Colymbus holboelli** (Reinhardt)

HOLBOELL GREBE

Synonyms—*Podicipes holboelli*; *Podiceps cooperi*; *Podiceps cristatus*; Crested Grebe; Red-necked Grebe.

Status—Fairly common as a midwinter visitant along the seacoast. Beck (Condor, ix, 1907, p. 58) found it of regular occurrence in small numbers on Monterey Bay from November to February; also, as observed more recently, remaining until May (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., iii, 1910, p. 58). Other record stations are: San Francisco Bay—Presidio and Oakland (Kobbe, Auk, xviii, 1901, p. 270); Pacific Grove (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., vi, 1896, p. 14); Santa Barbara (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., x, 1859, p. 76); Elsinore Lake (Nordhoff, Auk, xix, 1902, p. 212); Lake Tahoe, September 6 (Belding, MS).

3 (3) **Colymbus auritus** Linnaeus

HORNED GREBE

Synonyms—*Podiceps cornutus*; *Dytes auritus*.

Status—Fairly common as a midwinter visitant along the seacoast; occurs casually inland. Recorded from: Humboldt Bay (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 190); San Francisco Bay (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. xlviii); Monterey Bay (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., vi, 1896, p. 14); Los Baños, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Santa Barbara (Streator, Orn. & Ool., xi, 1886, p. 90); Alamitos and San Diego bays (Linton, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 110); Lake Tahoe, September (Belding, MS); Hype-
rion, Los Angeles County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 9); River-
side (Heller, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 100); Colorado River (Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 100). In several instances winter specimens have been recorded under the name *auritus*, and subsequently shown to be *californicus*.

4 (4) **Colymbus nigricollis californicus** (Heermann)

AMERICAN EARED GREBE

Synonyms—*Podiceps californicus*; *Podiceps auritus californicus*; *Dytes auritus* var. *californicus*; *Dytes nigricollis californicus*; *Podicipes californicus*; *Colymbus nigricollis*; *Colymbus californicus*; *Colymbus auritus*, part; California Grebe.

Status—Breeds commonly on many of the elevated lakes along the east side of the Sierras; also south to Elizabeth Lake, Los Angeles County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 12), Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 51); San Jacinto Lake, Riverside County (Willett and Jay, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 157), and casually to Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, IX, 1907, p. 85). Winters abundantly on the ocean along our entire coast, and in smaller numbers on various bodies of water inland throughout the state. Noted at Owens Lake up to June (A. K. Fisher, *loc. cit.*). Occurs most widely during the period of dissemination immediately succeeding the breeding season.

5 (6) **Podilymbus podiceps** (Linnaeus)

PIED-BILLED GREBE

Synonyms—*Podilymbus lineatus*; *Podilymbus carolinensis*; *Podilymbus podicipes*; Lineated Diver; Thick-billed Grebe.

Status—Fairly common breeding species on the smaller bodies of fresh water both east and west of the Sierras; breeds south as far as San Jacinto Lake, Riverside County (Willett and Jay, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 157), and Escondido, in San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, IX, 1907, p. 86). More generally and abundantly distributed throughout the state as a migrant; small numbers remain through the winter in the San Joaquin-Sacramento basin (several records), on Tomales Bay (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS), on San Francisco Bay (Belding, MS), and in the San Diegan district (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 10).

6 (7) **Gavia immer** (Brünnich)

COMMON LOON

Synonyms—*Gavia imber*; *Urinator imber*; *Colymbus torquatus*; *Colymbus glacialis*; Great Northern Diver.

Status—Common winter visitant to the ocean and bays along the whole length of our coast; also to various bodies of water inland, even to the Colorado River (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs sparingly in summer on elevated lakes in the northern Sierra Nevada: recorded as breeding on certain small lakes near Mount Lassen (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 190), and at Eagle Lake (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 333).

7 (10)

Gavia pacifica (Lawrence)

PACIFIC LOON

Synonyms—*Colymbus pacificus*; *Colymbus arcticus* var. *pacificus*; *Urinator pacificus*; Pacific Diver.

Status—Common winter visitant on the ocean and estuaries along our whole coast (many records); occurs on Humboldt, San Francisco and San Diego bays, but not known from any interior locality.

8 (11)

Gavia stellata (Pontoppidan)

RED-THROATED LOON

Synonyms—*Colymbus septentrionalis*; *Urinator lumme*; Red-throated Diver.

Status—Recorded as a common winter visitant on the ocean and bays at various points along the coast, from Tomales Bay (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS) to San Diego. Appears to be confined closely to salt water; only two interior records: Fort Crook, Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 191), and Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Tulare County, "rare winter visitant" (Fry, U. S. Dept. Interior, General Information Regarding Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Season of 1912, p. 7); the latter doubtfully authentic.

9 (12)

Lunda cirrhata (Pallas)

TUFTED PUFFIN

Synonyms—*Mormon cirrhatus*; *Fratercula cirrhata*.

Status—Breeds abundantly on the Farallon Islands; in smaller numbers at Point Reyes (C. A. Allen, Orn. & Ool., vi, 1881, p. 18; J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS), Carmel Bay (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., v, 1895, p. 211), near Port Harford (Willett, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 186), at San Miguel Island (Streator, Orn. & Ool., xiii, 1888, p. 53; Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 172; H. Wright and G. K. Snyder, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 88), on Anacapa Island (H. Wright and G. K. Snyder, *loc. cit.*), and on Santa Barbara Island (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 22; H. Wright and G. K. Snyder, *loc. cit.*). Not recorded at any season south of San Nicolas Island where of but casual occurrence (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 10). The species is permanently resident on our waters, though more widely dispersed in winter. In the vicinity of Monterey it has not been observed from February to April (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., iii, 1910, p. 59).

10 (14)

Fratercula corniculata (Naumann)

HORNED PUFFIN

Status—Rare winter visitant. One record: specimen taken by H. W. Marsden at Pacific Grove, Monterey County, February 17, 1914 (Bishop, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 204). The bird was a female in winter plumage and is now no. 26172 of the L. B. Bishop collection.

11 (15) **Cerorhinca monocerata** (Pallas)

RHINOCEROS AUKLET

Synonyms—*Uria occidentalis*; *Cerorhinca occidentalis*; *Cerorhinca suckleyi*; *Sagmatorrhina suckleyi*; *Ceratorhyncha monocerata*; Horn-billed Guillemot; Horn-billed Auk.

Status—Common mid-winter visitant on the ocean off our seacoast, at least from the vicinity of the Farallones to San Diego (many records). Said to have formerly bred on the Farallon Islands (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., x, 1859, p. 75).

12 (16) **Ptychoramphus aleuticus** (Pallas)

CASSIN AUKLET

Synonyms—*Mergulus cassini*; Aleutian Auk.

Status—Common resident on the ocean off our whole seacoast. Breeds abundantly on the Farallones; also on Santa Barbara Island (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 22), Santa Cruz Island (Beck, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, 1899, p. 85), and at San Miguel Island (Streator, Orn. & Ool., XIII, 1888, p. 54; Willett, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 172; H. Wright and G. K. Snyder, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 89). Recorded also as breeding on islets along coast of Humboldt County (Clay, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 93).

13 (17) **Phaleris psittacula** (Pallas)

PAROQUET AUKLET

Synonyms—*Cyclorrhynchus psittaculus*; *Simorhynchus psittaculus*.

Status—Rather rare midwinter visitant along our central and northern seacoast: San Francisco Bay, December and January, 5 specimens (Loomis, Auk, XVIII, 1901, p. 104); Monterey Bay, January, 3 specimens (Beck, Condor, IX, 1907, p. 58); off Point Pinos, near Monterey, January, 14 specimens (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 59); Eureka, Humboldt County, February 7, 1 specimen (Clay, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 196).

14 (21) **Synthliboramphus antiquus** (Gmelin)

ANCIENT MURRELET

Status—Fairly common midwinter visitant on the ocean coastwise: Pacific Beach, San Diego County (Bishop, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 141); San Pedro (H. Wright, Condor, XI, 1909, p. 65); Terminal Island and Hyperion, Los Angeles County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 11); Santa Catalina Island (Osburn, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 76); San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, XI, 1909, p. 193); Santa Cruz Island (Linton, Condor, X, 1908, p. 128); off Monterey and Monterey Bay (Stejneger, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., IX, 1886, p. 524; Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., VI, 1896, p. 17; J. Mailliard, Auk, XV, 1898, p. 197; Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 59; Mus. Vert. Zool., many specimens, December 1 to March 17); San Francisco Bay (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. XLVIII; Littlejohn, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 41).

15 (23) **Brachyramphus marmoratus** (Gmelin)

MARBLED MURRELET

Synonym—Marbled Guillemot.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant on the ocean coastwise: off Monterey (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., vi, 1896, p. 19; Mus. Vert. Zool., many specimens, August 31 to April 4); Santa Cruz (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 12); San Francisco Bay (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. xlvi; J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS); Santa Barbara (Streator, Orn. & Ool., xi, 1886, p. 90). Has also been found in June and July on Monterey Bay (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 15).

16 (25) **Brachyramphus hypoleucus** Xantus

XANTUS MURRELET

Synonyms—*Micruria hypoleuca*; Xantus Guillemot.

Status—Fairly common resident on the ocean along our southern coast and among the Santa Barbara Islands. Recorded as far north as Monterey Bay regularly (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., v, 1895, p. 211; J. Mailliard, Auk, xv, 1898, p. 197; Beck, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 58; Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., iii, 1910, p. 60). Found breeding on Santa Barbara Island (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 12; H. Wright and G. K. Snyder, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 89), and on Anacapa Island (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 12; H. Wright and G. K. Snyder, *loc. cit.*).

17 (29) **Cepphus columba** Pallas

PIGEON GUILLEMOT

Synonyms—*Uria columba*; Western Guillemot; Black Guillemot.

Status—Common in summer along our central seacoast. Breeds at many points both on the mainland coast and on the islands, from Point Reyes (C. A. Allen, Orn. & Ool., vi, 1881, p. 18; J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS) and the Farallones, south to the Santa Barbara Islands (many records). Occasional on San Francisco Bay. Noted but sparingly in winter. Southernmost record at any season: San Clemente Island (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1870, p. 79).

18 (30a) **Uria troille californica** (H. Bryant)

CALIFORNIA MURRE

Synonyms—*Uria troille*; *Uria lomvia*; *Uria ringvia*; *Catarractes californicus*; *Uria californica*; *Uria lomvia arra*; *Lomvia troille californica*; *Lomvia troille*; *Lomvia californica*; *Uria brunnichi*; *Uria lomvia* var. *californica*; Large-billed Guillemot; California Guillemot.

Status—Common resident on the open ocean. Breeds abundantly on the Farallon Islands; in smaller numbers at San Miguel Island (Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 172; H. Wright and G. K. Snyder, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 89), at Point Reyes, Marin County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS), and, formerly at least, at

Pedro Point, San Mateo County (Ray, Auk, *xxi*, 1904, p. 431). Occurs at times on San Francisco Bay (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. *xlviii*). Southernmost record at any season: Newport Beach, Orange County (Van Rossem, Condor, *xvi*, 1914, p. 144).

19 (35) **Megalestris skua** (Brünnich)

SKUA

Synonyms—*Stercorarius catarractes*; *Stercorarius skua*; *Buphagus skua*;
Common Skua.

Status—Rare visitant on the open ocean; specimen secured previously to 1853, "off Monterey" (G. N. Lawrence, Ann. Lye. Nat. Hist. New York, *vi*, 1853, p. 7; see Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., *vi*, 1896, p. 21); specimen (no. 10,920, Calif. Acad. Sci.) secured August 7, 1907, on Monterey Bay (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., *iii*, 1910, p. 61); specimens in Mus. Vert. Zool. (nos. 17758, male, and 17759, female) taken by Beck on Monterey Bay, August 4 and September 21, 1910.

20 (36) **Stercorarius pomarinus** (Temminck)

POMARINE JAEGER

Status—Common fall migrant coastwise. Recorded from San Francisco (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., *ii*, 1889, p. 87), San Francisco Bay (J. Mailliard, Condor, *vi*, 1904, p. 15), and from off Monterey (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2d ser., *v*, 1895, p. 213; Mus. Vert. Zool., specimens, August 2 to October 27). Occurs off "Point Pinos in every month of the year" though only common during August to October (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., *iii*, 1910, p. 61).

21 (37) **Stercorarius parasiticus** (Linnaeus)

PARASITIC JAEGER

Status—Common fall migrant coastwise, on salt water only. Remains through the winter in small numbers south of Point Concepcion. Recorded from Humboldt Bay (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., *x*, 1887, p. 191), San Francisco Bay (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. *xlviii*), off Monterey (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., *v*, 1895, p. 213; Mus. Vert. Zool., specimens, August 2 to December 12), Santa Barbara (Henshaw, Auk, *ii*, 1885, p. 232), San Buenaventura (Evermann, Auk, *iii*, 1886, p. 88), Santa Monica (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 6), and Hyperion, Los Angeles County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 13).

22 (38) **Stercorarius longicaudus** Vieillot

LONG-TAILED JAEGER

Status—Rare fall migrant on salt water coastwise: off Monterey, one specimen, August 23 (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., *v*, 1895, p. 213); Monterey Bay, four specimens, August 2 and 13, September 5 and 7 (nos. 17760-17763 Mus. Vert. Zool.); Pacific Beach, San Diego County, September 19, one specimen (Bishop, Condor, *vii*, 1905, p. 141).

23 (40a)

Rissa tridactyla pollicaris Ridgway

PACIFIC KITTIWAKE

Synonyms—*Rissa kotzebuei*; *Rissa tridactyla kotzebuei*; *Rissa pollicaris*; *Rissa tridactyla*; Kittiwake Gull.

Status—Winter visitant on the ocean and coastwise, irregularly common; casual inland. Recorded as follows: off San Diego (Anthony, Auk, xv, 1898, p. 267); Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County (Linton, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 199); Long Beach (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 238); Playa del Rey, Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 57); Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County (Thompson, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 187); Monterey (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., vi, 1896, p. 21); off Point Pinos (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., iii, 1910, p. 62); San Francisco Bay (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 10); Nicasio, Marin County (Southwick and Jencks, Auk, ii, 1885, p. 313).

24 (42)

Larus hyperboreus Gunnerus

GLAUCOUS GULL

Synonyms—*Larus glaucus*; *Larus hutchinsi*; Burgomaster.

Status—Rare winter visitant along the seacoast: Farallones and San Francisco Bay (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 9); off Monterey (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., vi, 1896, p. 22; *ibid.*, 3rd ser., zool., ii, 1900, p. 357; Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., iii, 1910, p. 62); Monterey Bay, one specimen, February 16, 1911 (no. 17932, Mus. Vert. Zool.).

25 (44)

Larus glaucescens Naumann

GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL

Status—Common winter visitant along our whole seacoast, being recorded south to San Diego. Notably numerous on San Francisco and Monterey bays. No record away from salt water.

26 (49)

Larus occidentalis Audubon

WESTERN GULL

Synonym—*Larus argentatus* var. *occidentalis*.

Status—Abundant resident along the whole seacoast; common at all seasons on San Francisco and San Diego bays. Breeds on the Farallon Islands, on all of the Santa Barbara Islands, at Point Reyes (C. A. Allen, Orn. & Ool., vi, 1881, p. 18), and at Point Carmel (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., iii, 1910, p. 62). Occurs casually inland: Elsinore Lake, Riverside County (Nordhoff, Auk, xix, 1902, p. 212); 100 miles up Sacramento River (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 105.).

27 (51)

Larus argentatus Pontoppidan

HERRING GULL

Synonyms—*Larus smithsonianus*; *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*; *Larus vegae*; *Larus cachinnans*; Pallas Herring Gull; Vega Gull.

Status—Common winter visitant along our whole seacoast. Notably numerous on San Francisco Bay. Casual inland: Los Angeles (Swarth, Condor, II, 1900, p. 14).

28 (53)

Larus californicus Lawrence

CALIFORNIA GULL

Status—Common winter visitant in suitable localities throughout the state; occurs along the whole seacoast, on all the large interior lakes from which we have records of any water birds at all, and along the larger streams. Occurs most widely at the period of dissemination in late summer. Breeds at Eagle Lake, Lassen County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 191), and occurs in summer also on other lakes of northeastern California, from Lake Tahoe northward.

29 (54)

Larus delawarensis Ord

RING-BILLED GULL

Status—Common winter visitant coastwise from Tomales Bay (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS) and San Francisco Bay southward (many records); occurs inland in migration: Owens Lake (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 14); Lake Tahoe (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1877, p. 1322); Summit Lake, near Mt. Lassen (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 192); Ivanpah, San Bernardino County (Hollister, Auk, xxv, 1908, p. 457); Salton Sea (J. Grinnell, Condor, x, 1908, p. 186). According to Bishop (Condor, XII, 1910, p. 174) certain records of "*Larus canus*" may belong here.

30 (55)

Larus brachyrhynchus Richardson

SHORT-BILLED GULL

Synonyms—*Larus canus*; *Larus canus* var. *brachyrhynchus*; Mew Gull.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant coastwise on salt water. Recorded as follows: Humboldt Bay (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 192); San Francisco Bay (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 10); Monterey Bay (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., vi, 1896, p. 24; Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 63); Santa Barbara to San Diego (Henshaw, Auk, II, 1885, p. 232); Ventura (Evermann, Auk, III, 1886, p. 88); San Diego, etc. (Saunders, Cat. Bds. British Mus., xxv, 1896, p. 283).

31 (57)

Larus heermanni Cassin

HEERMANN GULL

Synonyms—*Blasipus heermanni*; *Blasipus belcheri*; White-headed Gull.

Status—Common at all seasons along our seacoast, at least as far north as San Francisco Bay (many records); most numerous in winter. In only one instance straying away from salt water: Sacramento River at confluence with Feather River (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 105). No authentic record of breeding north of the Mexican boundary.

32 (59)

Larus franklini Richardson

FRANKLIN GULL

Status—Rare winter visitant to the seacoast off southern California. Three specimens taken at Hyperion, Los Angeles County, November 22, 1913, October 17, 1914, and November 24, 1914: nos. 1500, 2350, and 2587, respectively, of the Law collection (Law, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 96).

33 (60)

Larus philadelphia (Ord)

BONAPARTE GULL

Synonym—*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*.

Status—Common migrant along the seacoast (many records); occasional migrant through the interior: near Owens Lake (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 14); Pajaro Valley, Monterey County (Chalker, Zoe, iv, 1893, p. 225); Colorado River (Coues, Ibis, 2nd ser., ii, 1866, p. 263); Yermo, Mohave Desert (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 33). Winters regularly along our southern seacoast from Monterey Bay southward (Mus. Vert. Zool.), occasionally on San Francisco Bay.

34 (62)

Xema sabini (Sabine)

SABINE GULL

Synonyms—*Larus sabini*; Fork-tailed Gull.

Status—Fairly common spring and fall migrant on the ocean: Monterey Bay (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., v, 1895, p. 215; *ibid.*, 3rd ser., zool., ii, 1900, p. 358; Beck, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 58; Breninger, Auk, xx, 1903, p. 433; Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., iii, 1910, p. 63); San Francisco Bay (W. E. Bryant, Zoe, iii, 1892, p. 165); Santa Cruz Island (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 15); Santa Barbara Channel, ten miles from Santa Cruz Island (H. Wright, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 227). One instance of occurrence in the interior: Mono Lake, September (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 10).

35 (64)

Sterna caspia Pallas

CASPIAN TERN

Synonyms—*Sterna tschegrava*; *Sterna regia*, part; *Hydroprogne caspia*.

Status—Rather rare winter visitant and migrant both coastwise and in the interior: Stockton and San Francisco (Ridgway, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, vi, 1881, p. 124); San Francisco Bay (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. xlix); Los Baños, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Fresno district (Tyler, MS); Buena Vista Lake, Kern County (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 196); Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County (Linton, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 68); Salton Sea (J. Grinnell, Condor, x, 1908, p. 186); Cane Spring, Imperial County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); San Diego (Saunders, Cat. Bds. British Mus., xxv, 1896, p. 32).

36 (65)

Sterna maxima Boddaert

ROYAL TERN

Synonyms—*Sterna regia*, part; *Thalasseus regius*; *Sterna cayanensis*; Cayenne Tern.

Status—Varyingly common at any season along the ocean coast from San Francisco Bay southward (many records). Not known from north of Tomales Bay (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS). One interior record: Elsinore Lake, Riverside County (Nordhoff, Auk, xix, 1902, p. 213). Said to have been found breeding on San Miguel Island (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 277).

37 (66)

Sterna elegans Gambel

ELEGANT TERN

Synonyms—*Thalasseus elegans*; *Sterna galericulata*.

Status—Rather rare and irregular summer and fall visitant along our sea-coast southerly: San Francisco Bay (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 10); Monterey (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 3rd ser., zool., ii, 1900, p. 319); Monterey Bay (specimen in Mus. Vert. Zool.); Pacific Beach, San Diego County (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 141); San Diego (Belding, MS).

38 (69)

Sterna forsteri Nuttall

FORSTER TERN

Status—Common summer visitant and migrant interiorly (many records); definitely recorded as breeding at Eagle Lake (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 192; Sheldon, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 186), Lake Tahoe (Ray, Osprey, v, 1901, p. 116), in Sacramento Valley (Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., ii, 1884, p. 292), and, not so surely, at Elsinore Lake, Riverside County (Heller, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 100). Common migrant coastwise. Winters sparingly on the coast of the San Diegan district, in rare cases north as far as Stockton and Santa Cruz (Belding, MS).

39 (70)

Sterna hirundo Linnaeus

COMMON TERN

Status—Fairly common migrant coastwise: Pacific Beach, San Diego County, September (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 141); Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County, September (Willett, Condor, x, 1908, p. 50); Hyperion Beach, Los Angeles County, May (Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 174; L. H. Miller, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 40); Santa Barbara (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 16); off Point Pinos, Monterey County, April and May, August to October (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., iii, 1910, p. 64). One winter record: San Francisco, January (Littlejohn, Condor, v, 1903, p. 81).

40 (71)

Sterna paradisaea Brünnich

ARCTIC TERN

Synonyms—*Sterna pikei*; *Sterna macrura*; Slender-billed Tern.

Status—Fairly common fall migrant coastwise: off Monterey, August

(Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., v, 1895, p. 215); off Point Pinos, Monterey County, August and September (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 64); Monterey Bay, August 4 to September 14, many specimens (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

41 (74) *Sterna antillarum* (Lesson)

LEAST TERN

Synonym—*Sterna superciliaris* var. *antillarum*.

Status—Common summer visitant locally coastwise; breeding colonies recorded as follows: San Diego (Kelsey, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 144); Newport Beach, Terminal Island, and Ballona Beach (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 8); Bolsa Beach (W. L. Chambers, Condor, x, 1908, p. 237); Hueneme, Ventura County (Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 173); mouth of Salinas River, on Monterey Bay (Beck, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 58); Moss, Monterey Bay (Mus. Vert. Zool.). The latter is the northernmost locality of occurrence.

42 (77) *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis* (Gmelin)

BLACK TERN

Synonyms—*Sterna nigra*; *Hydrochelidon nigra*; *Hydrochelidon plumbea*; *Hydrochelidon fissipes*; *Hydrochelidon lariformis*; *Hydrochelidon surinamensis*.

Status—Common summer visitant to fresh water lakes and marshes interiorly and northerly. Recorded as breeding at nearly all lakes northeast of the Sierras, and south to Lake Tahoe; also at many points in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. The southernmost recorded breeding point is Elsinore Lake, Riverside County (Heller, Condor, III, 1901, p. 100). Occurs rarely on the seacoast during migration: off Point Pinos (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 64); Monterey Bay, August 2 to September 23 (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

43 (81) *Diomedea nigripes* Audubon

BLACK-FOOTED ALBATROSS

Synonyms—*Diomedea fuliginosa*; *Phoebetria fuliginosa*, part; *Diomedea chinensis*; Brown Gooney; Sooty Albatross, part.

Status—Occurs irregularly on the open ocean off the whole coast; at times common, apparently irrespective of season.

44 (82) *Diomedea albatrus* Pallas

SHORT-TAILED ALBATROSS

Synonym—*Diomedea brachyura*.

Status—Fairly common at all seasons on the open ocean off our whole coast (many records). Has occurred on San Diego Bay (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 11), Monterey Bay (J. G. Cooper, Amer. Nat., iv, 1871, p. 758), and San Francisco Bay (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. xlix).

45 (86b) Fulmarus glacialis glupischa Stejneger

PACIFIC FULMAR

Synonyms—*Fulmarus glacialis*, part; *Fulmarus glupischa*; *Fulmarus pacificus*.

Status—Common winter visitant on the ocean off our central and southern seacoast (many records). Has occurred casually on San Francisco Bay (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. xlix; Littlejohn, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 41).

46 (86.1) Fulmarus rodgersi Cassin

RODGERS FULMAR

Synonyms—*Fulmarus glacialis*, part; *Fulmarus glacialis rodgersi*; *Fulmarus glacialis columba*.

Status—Irregular winter visitant on the ocean in company with *F. glacialis glupischa*. The relationship of the latter with *F. rodgersi* has not been satisfactorily worked out; but there seems to me little doubt but that the two are distinct, for they occupy separate breeding areas in the north (see Stejneger, bull. 29, U. S. Nat. Mus., 1885, p. 91).

47 (102) Daption capense (Linnaeus)

PINTADO PETREL

Synonyms—*Procellaria capensis*; Cape Pigeon.

Status—Rare visitant; but one record: taken off Monterey previous to 1853 (G. N. Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, 1853, p. 6). According to Beck (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 65), the specimen upon which the above record was based is still extant, being in the American Museum of Natural History.

48 (91) Puffinus creatopus Coues

PINK-FOOTED SHEARWATER

Status—Common summer and fall visitant on the ocean off our central and southern seacoast (many records). Not recorded north of the vicinity of the Farallones (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 11). Of casual occurrence on San Francisco Bay (Emerson, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 60). Occurs off Point Pinos, Monterey County, from February to November (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 65).

49 (93) Puffinus opisthomelas Coues

BLACK-VENTED SHEARWATER

Synonym—*Puffinus gavia*.

Status—Common visitant on the ocean off our southern seacoast almost throughout the year (many records); at times abundant. Recorded north as far as Santa Cruz (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., II, 1889, p. 87). Said to have been found breeding on Santa Barbara Island (Anthony, Auk, XIII, 1896, p. 223), but the evidence is inconclusive.

50 (95) Puffinus griseus (Gmelin)

DARK-BODIED SHEARWATER

Synonyms—*Nectris fuliginosus*; *Puffinus fuliginosus*; *Puffinus stricklandi*; Sooty Shearwater.

Status—Abundant summer visitant on the open ocean along our whole coast (many records). Has been observed at times in numbers on San Francisco Bay (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS). Occasional off Monterey through the winter (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., vi, 1896, p. 27; Mus. Vert. Zool.).

51 (95.1) Puffinus carneipes Gould

FLESH-FOOTED SHEARWATER

Synonym—Pale-footed Shearwater.

Status—Rare but apparently regular summer visitant on the open ocean off Monterey Bay: ten specimens secured, February to November of different years (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 66); four additional specimens from the same locality are in Mus. Vert. Zool. (nos. 18687-18690), taken by Beck September 7, 23, and November 1, 1910.

52 (96) Puffinus tenuirostris (Temminck)

SLENDER-BILLED SHEARWATER

Status—Fairly common winter visitant on the open ocean: off Monterey, October to January (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., vi, 1896, p. 28; J. Mailliard, Auk, xv, 1898, p. 197; Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 65); Monterey Bay, April 10, and October 13 to December 31 (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Hyperion Beach, Los Angeles County, November 22 (L. H. Miller, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 41); off San Diego, January (Anthony, Auk, XIII, 1896, p. 171).

53 (96.2) Puffinus bulleri Salvin

NEW ZEALAND SHEARWATER

Synonym—Buller Shearwater.

Status—Rare but apparently regular fall visitant on the open ocean off Monterey. Eleven specimens secured in that vicinity (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 3rd ser., zool., II, 1900, p. 319; Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 66); five additional specimens in Mus. Vert. Zool. (nos. 18682-18686), taken by Beck on Monterey Bay September 14 and 26, and October 13, 1910.

54 (97) Prifinus cinereus (Gmelin)

BLACK-TAILED SHEARWATER

Synonyms—*Procellaria haesitata*; *Adamastor cinereus*; *Puffinus melanurus*; *Puffinus cinereus*.

Status—Rare or casual visitant; but one record: specimen obtained off Monterey (G. N. Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, vi, 1853, p. 5; see also

Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., II, 1884, p. 375). According to Beck (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 66), the specimen is still extant, being in the American Museum of Natural History.

55 (105) Oceanodroma furcata (Gmelin)

FORK-TAILED PETREL

Status—Irregular, late summer, fall and winter visitant on the ocean north-erly: Humboldt Bay (T. S. Palmer, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., II, 1889, p. 88); Monterey Bay (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., VI, 1896, p. 28; Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 66); San Pedro (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., IV, 1868, p. 10). The specimen upon which the latter, our southernmost, record rests is in Mus. Vert. Zool. (no. 4470).

56 (105.2) Oceanodroma kaedingi Anthony

KAEDING PETREL

Synonyms—*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*; *Cymochorea leucorhoa*; *Oceanites oceanicus*, part; *Thalassidroma leachi*; *Oceanodroma beldingi*; Leach Petrel; Belding Petrel.

Status—Fairly common resident on the ocean along our whole seacoast; many records under different names. There may be two or more forms included here, but the status of this group of petrels is not satisfactorily worked out. Recorded as breeding on the coast of Mendocino County (Dall, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., V, 1874, p. 278), and on the Farallon Islands (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., VI, 1896, p. 359); also breeds on a small island near Trinidad, Humboldt County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

57 (108.1) Oceanodroma socorroensis Townsend

SOCORRO PETREL

Status—Fairly common in summer on the ocean off San Diego (Anthony, Auk, XII, 1895, p. 387). Breeds regularly on Los Coronados Islands but a few miles south of the Mexican boundary.

58 (108) Oceanodroma homochroa (Coues)

ASHY PETREL

Synonyms—*Cymochorea homochroa*; Coues Petrel.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant off central California. Breeds commonly on the Farallon Islands (many records); also one breeding record for San Miguel Island (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 277), and two for Santa Cruz Island (H. Wright and G. K. Snyder, Condor, XV, 1913, pp. 88, 89; H. Wright, Condor, XV, 1913, p. 229). There are two specimens in Mus. Vert. Zool. (nos. 6167, 6168) secured by L. H. Miller at sea near San Clemente Island, April 8, 1904, and near Santa Barbara Island, April 10, 1904, respectively. Not recorded south of the latter points, nor north of the Farallones save for a bird picked up dead on a beach near Point Reyes (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS). Casual in November on San Francisco Bay near Redwood City (Littlejohn,

Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 41). Latest seasonal occurrence, November 4, off Point Pinos, Monterey County (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 67).

59 (107) **Oceanodroma melania** (Bonaparte)

BLACK PETREL

Synonyms—*Procellaria melania*; *Thalassidroma melania*; *Cymochorea melania*; *Oceanodroma townsendi*; Black Stormy Petrel.

Status—Common in summer off our southern seacoast and around the Santa Barbara Islands (many records). Recorded north regularly to vicinity of Monterey Bay (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 67). Northernmost station: near San Francisco (Brewster, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., xli, 1902, p. 32).

60 (109) **Oceanites oceanicus** (Kuhl)

WILSON PETREL

Status—Rare or casual visitant; one instance: male specimen in Mus. Vert. Zool. (no 18742), taken by R. H. Beck on Monterey Bay, August 24, 1910. Not previously reported from the north Pacific Ocean.

61 (118) **Anhinga anhinga** (Linnaeus)

WATER-TURKEY

Synonym—Darter.

Status—One living individual scrutinized by Allan Brooks February 9, 1913, at Potholes, on the California side of the lower Colorado River, Imperial County (Brooks, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 182). Probably of fairly regular occurrence in that locality, as it has been reported before from the Arizona side of the Colorado River below Yuma.

62 (120c) **Phalacrocorax auritus albociliatus** Ridgway

FARALLON CORMORANT

Synonyms—*Phalacrocorax dilophus*; *Phalacrocorax auritus*; *Phalacrocorax dilophus cincinatus*; *Phalacrocorax dilophus albociliatus*; *Phalacrocorax townsendi*; *Graculus dilophus*; *Carbo dilophus*; *Carbo townsendi*; *Phalacrocorax auritus cincinatus*; White-crested Cormorant; Double-crested Cormorant; Townsend Cormorant; Lesser White-tufted Cormorant.

Status—Common resident both along the seacoast and on the larger bodies of water inland. A limited migration certainly occurs inland, for especially in spring cormorants appear casually at many scattered localities far from suitable feeding and nesting grounds. Breeds interiorly as follows: Eagle Lake, Lassen County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 192); Clear Lake, Lake County (C. Chamberlin, Nidiologist, III, 1895, p. 29); Buena Vista Lake, Kern County (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 196; Lamb and Howell, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 116); Tulare Lake (Goldman, Condor, x, 1908, p. 201); Salton Sea (J. Grinnell, Condor, x, 1908, p. 186). Seacoast breeding stations are: Farallon Islands (many records); San Miguel Island (Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 173); Santa

Barbara Island (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 25); Santa Catalina Island (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 9).

63 (122) *Phalacrocorax penicillatus* (Brandt)

BRANDT CORMORANT

Synonyms—*Carbo penicillatus*; *Graculus penicillatus*.

Status—Abundant resident along our whole seacoast and upon the bays; but in no case has it occurred on fresh water. Breeding stations are as follows: islets near mouth of Russian River, Sonoma County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS); Point Reyes (C. A. Allen, Orn. & Ool., vi, 1881, p. 18); Farallon Islands (many records); near Santa Cruz (Skirm, Orn. & Ool., ix, 1884, p. 150); Point Carmel and Seal Rocks, near Monterey (several records); Port Harford, San Luis Obispo County (Willett, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 186); San Miguel Island (Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 173); Santa Cruz Island (Blake, Auk, iv, 1887, p. 329); Santa Barbara and San Nicolas islands (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 25); San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 82).

64 (123b) *Phalacrocorax pelagicus resplendens* Audubon

BAIRD CORMORANT

Synonyms—*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*; *Phalacrocorax resplendens*; *Phalacrocorax violaceus*; *Phalacrocorax violaceus resplendens*; *Phalacrocorax pelagicus robustus*; *Graculus violaceus*; *Graculus bairdi*; *Graculus violaceus* var. *bairdi*; Violet-green Cormorant.

Status—Fairly common resident along the exposed seacoast. Occurs sparingly on the bays, but not at all inland. Breeding stations are as follows: Point Reyes (C. A. Allen, Orn. & Ool., vi, 1881, p. 18); Farallon Islands (many records); near Santa Cruz (Skirm, Orn. & Ool., ix, 1884, p. 150); Point Carmel, below Monterey (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., v, 1895, p. 221); Port Harford, San Luis Obispo County (Willett, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 186); San Miguel Island (Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 173); Santa Cruz Island (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 276); Santa Barbara Island (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 26).

65 (125) *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* Gmelin

WHITE PELICAN

Synonyms—*Pelecanus americanus*; *Pelecanus molinae*; *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus*; Rough-billed Pelican; American Pelican.

Status—Common resident interiorly and southerly. Recorded most widely during migration, even to the seacoast, as on Tomales and San Francisco bays (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS). Probably absent from the more northern interior localities in winter. Breeding stations are as follows: Eagle Lake, Lassen County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 192); Tule Lake, near Oregon line (Finley, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 35); Sacramento Valley (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., x, 1859, p. 72); Tulare Lake (Goldman, Condor, x, 1908, p. 201); Buena Vista Lake (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 196; Lamb and Howell, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 116); Salton Sea (J. Grinnell, Condor, x, 1908, p. 187).

66 (127)

Pelecanus californicus Ridgway

CALIFORNIA BROWN PELICAN

Synonyms—*Pelecanus fuscus*; Gray Pelican; Brown Pelican.

Status—Varyingly common throughout the year along our whole seacoast; least so, and more locally restricted, in spring. Occurs on the bays, but not often away from salt water; one interior record: Rancho Dos Rios, Stanislaus County, three individuals, September 19, 1913 (J. Mailliard, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 228). Breeds chiefly south of our limits, but colonies have lately been ascertained to breed at Anacapa and San Miguel islands (Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, pp. 171, 173), on Santa Cruz Island (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 21), and on Santa Barbara Island (Willett, *loc. cit.*; H. Wright and G. K. Snyder, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 90).

67 (128)

Fregata aquila (Linnaeus)

MAN-O'-WAR-BIRD

Synonyms—*Tachypetes aquilus*; Frigate Pelican.

Status—Rare and irregular visitant coastwise; casual in the interior; seems to come irrespectively of season. Record stations are as follows: Farallon Islands (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 12); Catalina Island (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1870, pp. 69, 79); San Diego and San Francisco (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., ii, 1884, p. 130); Humboldt Bay (T. S. Palmer, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., ii, 1889, p. 88); Pasadena (R. H. Lawrence, Auk, x, 1893, p. 362); Santa Clara (Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Bds. British Mus., xxvi, 1898, p. 443); Long Beach, Santa Monica and Los Angeles (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 10); San Pablo Bay (Gifford, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 408); Long Beach (Linton, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 168); Santa Barbara (Dawson, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 223); Hueneme, Ventura County, and Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, pp. 21, 22).

68 (129)

Mergus americanus Cassin

AMERICAN MERGANSER

Synonyms—*Mergus merganser americanus*; *Merganser americanus*; Fish Duck, part; Sawbill, part; Goosander; Sheldrake.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant coastwise and to interior valleys: Los Baños, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 10); Long Beach, Redondo, and Los Angeles (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 22); Elsinore Lake, Riverside County (Nordhoff, Auk, xix, 1902, p. 213); San Diego (Belding, MS); and other indefinite records. Recorded as summering about lakes and along streams in the Sierra Nevada region: Lake Tahoe (Belding, MS; Law, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 41); lower McCloud River and Eagle Lake (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 193; Sheldon, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 186); Kern River Lakes, Tulare County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 15).

69 (130)

Mergus serrator Linnaeus

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER

Synonyms—*Merganser serrator*; Fish Duck, part; Sawbill, part; Red-breasted Sheldrake.

Status—Common winter visitant along the entire seacoast, occurring both on the open ocean about rocky headlands and islands, and on bays and salt lagoons; less numerous interiorly on the larger bodies of water. Some interior record stations are: Lake Tahoe (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 275); Owens Lake (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 15); Ivanpah, San Bernardino County (Hollister, Auk, xxv, 1908, p. 457); Yermo, Mohave Desert (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 34).

70 (131)

Lophodytes cucullatus (Linnaeus)

HOODED MERGANSER

Synonyms—*Mergus cucullatus*; Hooded Sheldrake.

Status—Rather rare fall and winter visitant, both coastwise and in the interior: Humboldt Bay, McCloud and Pitt rivers (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 193); Mark West Creek, Sonoma County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS); Suisun Marsh, and Putah Creek, Solano County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); San Francisco (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 104); Marysville (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1879, p. 447); Paicines, San Benito County (J. Mailliard, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 46); Ventura County (Evermann, Auk, iii, 1886, p. 89); Fillmore, Ventura County, and Los Angeles (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 22); Del Rey, Los Angeles County (W. L. Chambers, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 92); Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 10); Westminster, Orange County (Grey, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 59); San Diego (Belding, MS).

71 (132)

Anas platyrhynchos Linnaeus

MALLARD

Synonyms—*Anas boschas*; Green-head.

Status—Common resident and breeding species about fresh water in suitable localities throughout the interior of the state (many records). Southernmost breeding record: San Diego (J. G. Cooper, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 251). Most abundant in winter. Occurs but sparingly on salt water.

72 (133)

Anas rubripes Brewster

BLACK DUCK

Status—Casual winter visitant; adult female (no. 17198, Mus. Vert. Zool.) taken at Willows, Glenn County, February 1, 1911 (J. Grinnell, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 138).

73 (135) Chaulelasmus streperus (Linnaeus)

GADWALL

Synonyms—*Anas strepera*; Gray Duck.

Status—Fairly common resident west of the Sierra Nevada, chiefly on fresh water. Recorded breeding as follows: Sacramento Valley (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., x, 1859, p. 69); Merced (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 15); Los Baños, Merced County (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 222); San Pedro (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., i, 1884, p. 508); Los Angeles (Davie, Nests & Eggs N. Amer. Bds., 4th ed., 1889, p. 63); San Jacinto Lake, Riverside County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 23). More common and widespread in winter.

74 (136) Mareca penelope (Linnaeus)

EUROPEAN WIDGEON

Synonym—*Anas penelope*.

Status—Rare winter visitant; recorded instances as follows: San Francisco market, several specimens (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 9; W. E. Bryant, Forest & Stream, xxvi, 1886, p. 426; Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 231); Rio Vista, Solano County, two specimens (Belding, MS); Eureka, specimen (Townsend, Auk, iii, 1886, p. 491); Humboldt Bay, two specimens (F. J. Smith, MS); Bixby, Los Angeles County, specimen (J. Grinnell, Auk, xxi, 1904, p. 383).

75 (137) Mareca americana (Gmelin)

BALDPATE

Synonyms—*Anas americana*; *Mareca penelope*, part; American Widgeon.

Status—Common winter visitant to suitable localities throughout the state. Occurs chiefly on fresh water, but occasionally reported from salt water, as on Tomales Bay where "abundant during certain winter periods" (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS).

76 (138) Nettion crecca (Linnaeus)

EUROPEAN TEAL

Synonym—*Anas crecca*.

Status—Rare visitant: Known chiefly from J. G. Cooper's statement that it had been "found not rarely in California" (Auk, iii, 1886, p. 125). Thought to have bred in marshes near Stockton (Belding, MS).

77 (139) Nettion carolinense (Gmelin)

GREEN-WINGED TEAL

Synonyms—*Anas carolinensis*; *Querquedula carolinensis*.

Status—Abundant winter visitant throughout the state, chiefly on fresh water. Recorded as breeding in Ventura County (Evermann, Auk, iii, 1886, p. 89), at Tulare Lake (Goldman, Condor, x, 1908, p. 129), and in Sierra Valley, Plumas County (Belding, MS).

78 (140) *Querquedula discors* (Linnaeus)

BLUE-WINGED TEAL

Synonym—*Anas discors*.

Status—Rather rare transient and winter visitant, occurring altogether on fresh water. Record stations are as follows: Stockton, San Diego (Cajon Valley), and Agua Caliente [=Palm Springs] (Belding, Zoe, II, 1891, p. 97); Napa (W. E. Bryant, Zoe, II, 1891, p. 128); Little Owens Lake (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 16); Weaverville, Trinity County (Salvadori, Cat. Bds. British Mus., xxvii, 1895, p. 299); El Monte and Los Angeles (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 11; Swarth, Condor, II, 1900, p. 14; Swarth, Condor, XI, 1910, p. 107); Vallejo (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. xlix); near Ehrenberg, on Colorado River (F. Stephens, Condor, V, 1903, p. 76); Santa Barbara (Torrey, Condor, XI, 1909, p. 173); Los Angeles County (Willett, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 76); Bolsa Beach, Orange County (male no. 7972, in Grinnell coll.); National City, San Diego County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 23).

79 (141) *Querquedula cyanoptera* (Vieillot)

CINNAMON TEAL

Synonyms—*Anas cyanoptera*; *Pterocyanca coeruleata*; *Pterocyanca discors*; Red-breasted Teal; South American Teal.

Status—Common summer visitant to suitable localities throughout the state; many recorded breeding stations both east and west of the Sierras and through the whole length of the state. Not noted anywhere on salt water. Winters sparingly west of the Sierras from the vicinity of Stockton (Belding, MS) southward through the San Diegoan district.

80 (142) *Spatula clypeata* (Linnaeus)

SHOVELLER

Synonyms—*Rynchaspis clypeata*; Spoonbill Duck.

Status—Abundant winter visitant throughout the state. Remains through the summer locally in small numbers. Breeding stations: Los Angeles (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 24); Gorman Station, Los Angeles County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 17); Tulare Lake (Goldman, Condor, X, 1908, p. 202); near Haywards, Alameda County (Emerson, Condor, III, 1901, p. 116); Chowchilla, Merced County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS).

81 (143) *Dafila acuta* (Linnaeus)

PINTAIL

Synonyms—*Dafila caudacuta*; Sprigtail.

Status—Abundant winter visitant to suitable localities throughout the state, but only rarely on salt water. Remains through the summer in small numbers locally. Breeding stations: San Jacinto Lake, Riverside County (Willett and Jay, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 158); Bear Lake, San Bernardino Mountains (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 24); Los Angeles (Davie, Nests & Eggs

N. Amer. Bds., 4th ed., 1889, p. 66); Alamitos, Los Angeles County (Cooke, bull. 26, Biol. Surv., U. S. Dept. Agric., 1906, p. 38); Buena Vista Lake (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 50); Tulare Lake (Goldman, Condor, x, 1908, p. 202); Los Baños, Merced County, and Pennington, Sutter County (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvi, 1914, pp. 220, 223, 227).

82 (144) Aix sponsa (Linnaeus)

WOOD DUCK

Synonym—Summer Duck.

Status—Now rather rare as a resident in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and westwardly toward the coast; formerly common and well distributed throughout the lowlands west of the Sierras. Southernmost station: Ramona, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 75). Breeding stations are: Forest Lake, San Joaquin County (Sampson, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 95); Isleton, Sacramento County (R. S. Wheeler, Nidologist, iv, 1897, p. 110); Lake Tahoe (Ray, Osprey, v, 1901, p. 116); Ventura County (Cooke, bull. 26, Biol. Surv., U. S. Dept. Agric., 1906, p. 40). For general statement as to status in California, see J. Grinnell and H. C. Bryant, Calif. Fish & Game, i, 1915, pp. 49-52.

83 (146) Marila americana (Eyton)

REDHEAD

Synonyms—*Aythya americana*; *Aythya erythrocephala*; *Nyroca americana*; *Nyroca ferina*; *Nyroca erythrocephala*; *Fuligula ferina americana*.

Status—Common resident in suitable localities throughout the state; most abundantly and widely distributed in winter. Recorded breeding as follows: Lower Klamath and Tule lakes, on Oregon line (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvi, 1914, pp. 229, 231); Sacramento (Ridgway, Auk, iii, 1886, p. 403); Sacramento Valley (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., x, 1859, p. 70); Ventura County (Evermann, Auk, iii, 1886, p. 89); Buena Vista Lake (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 197); Los Angeles (Davie, Nests & Eggs N. Amer. Bds., 4th ed., 1889, p. 68); Nigger Slough, Los Angeles County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 24); San Jacinto Lake, Riverside County (Willett and Jay, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 158).

84 (147) Marila valisineria (Wilson)

CANVAS-BACK

Synonyms—*Aythya vallisneria*; *Nyroca valisneria*; *Fuligula vallisneria*.

Status—Common winter visitant both interiorly and along the seacoast. Most numerous, particularly in early spring, about salt water bays and coastal marshes. Many records, throughout the whole length of the state.

85 (148) Marila marila (Linnaeus)

GREATER SCAUP DUCK

Synonyms—*Aythya marila*; *Aythya marila nearctica*; *Fuligula marila*; *Fulix marila*; Big Black-head; Broadbill.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant on salt and brackish water coast-

wise. Recorded from a number of coast localities, south to San Diego (Baird, Pac. R. R. Rep., ix, 1858, p. 791; Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 25). The only interior record station is Stockton (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1879, p. 446).

86 (149) *Marila affinis* (Eyton)

LESSER SCAUP DUCK

Synonyms—*Aythya affinis*; *Fulix affinis*; *Fuligula affinis*; *Fuligula mariloides*; Little Black-head; Blue-bill.

Status—Common transient and winter visitant, chiefly in the interior. Coastwise records appear to be autumnal as a rule; records from the interior valleys mostly in spring. Abundant at times in winter on Tomales Bay (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS). Noted casually in June at Santa Barbara (Torrey, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 204).

87 (150) *Marila collaris* (Donovan)

RING-NECKED DUCK

Synonyms—*Aythya collaris*; *Fulix collaris*; *Fuligula collaris*.

Status—Now rather uncommon as a winter visitant; formerly fairly common; some fourteen records, the southernmost stations being Riverside (specimen in Mus. Vert. Zool., taken January 2, 1895), Yermo, Mohave Desert, March 10 (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 34), and San Diego (Belding, MS). Recorded once as breeding: Eagle Lake, Lassen County (Sheldon, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 187).

88 (151) *Clangula clangula americana* Bonaparte

AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE

Synonyms—*Bucephala americana*; *Clangula americana*; *Bucephala clangula*; *Clangula glaucion americana*; *Glaucionetta clangula americana*; *Bucephala clangula* var. *americana*; Whistler; Whistle-wing.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant both on the coastal bays and marshes, and in suitable places throughout the interior; many records. Less numerous in the San Diegan district than in west-central California.

89 (152) *Clangula islandica* (Gmelin)

BARROW GOLDEN-EYE

Synonyms—*Bucephala islandica*; *Glaucionetta islandica*.

Status—Rare winter visitant; recorded only from the central parts of the state: Specimens procured in San Francisco markets (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 274); San Francisco Bay (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. xlix); San Francisco Bay near Redwood City (Littlejohn, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 41); Marin County shore of San Francisco Bay in early spring (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 15); Gridley, Butte County (Belding, MS); Stege, Contra Costa County (female, no. 6393, Mus. Vert. Zool.).

90 (153) Charitonetta albeola (Linnaeus)**BUFFLE-HEAD**

Synonyms—*Clangula albeola*; *Bucephala albeola*; Butter-ball; Dipper, part.

Status—Common winter visitant both coastwise and in the interior, but more particularly on the salt and brackish bays and marshes of the seacoast. Many records, south to San Diego.

91 (154) Harelda hyemalis (Linnaeus)**OLD-SQUAW**

Synonyms—*Clangula hyemalis*; *Harelda glacialis*.

Status—Rather rare midwinter visitant. Recorded as follows: Humboldt Bay, October (T. S. Palmer, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., II, 1889, p. 88); Point Reyes, January 17 (W. E. Bryant, Zoe, III, 1893, p. 363); Marin County (J. Mailliard, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 46); San Francisco, during severest winters (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., VI, 1857, p. 104); San Francisco, December 26 (Loomis, Auk, XVIII, 1901, p. 105); San Francisco Bay near Redwood City, December 17 and January 25 (Littlejohn, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 41). Monterey Bay, December 23 (Beck, Condor, IX, 1907, p. 58); Santa Barbara (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 274); Los Angeles County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 26); Newport, Orange County, November 28 (Daggett, Condor, III, 1901, p. 15); San Diego Bay, January 13 (Anthony, Auk, XIII, 1896, p. 172).

92 (155) Histrionicus histrionicus (Linnaeus)**HARLEQUIN DUCK**

Synonyms—*Histrionicus torquatus*; *Histrionicus minutus*; *Cosmonetta histrionica*.

Status—Of sparse occurrence in summer on streams of the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, where recorded as breeding: Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers (Belding, Zoe, II, 1891, p. 97; Belding, MS); also in summer at Crockers, on South Fork of Tuolumne River, 20 miles northwest of Yosemite (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 18). Of rather irregular visitation to the open seacoast northerly, with following records: Bodega Bay (Belding, Zoe, II, 1891, p. 98); Tomales Bay, abundant in fall (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS); Point Reyes, flocks in June (J. Mailliard, Condor, VI, 1904, p. 15); Monterey, May 25 (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 3rd ser., zool., II, 1900, p. 362); Point Pinos, near Monterey, July 7 (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., V, 1895, p. 222); Point Carmel, Monterey County, June 6 (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 69). The latter is our southernmost record station.

93 (162) Somateria spectabilis (Linnaeus)**KING EIDER**

Status—Rare winter visitant; one instance: specimen taken off Blackpoint,

San Francisco, in winter of 1879-80 (Henshaw, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, v, 1880, p. 189).

94 (163) *Oidemia americana* Swainson

AMERICAN SCOTER

Status—Rather rare winter visitant coastwise. Recorded as follows: Arcata Bay, Humboldt County (F. J. Smith, MS); San Francisco (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 104); San Francisco Bay near Redwood City (Littlejohn, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 41); Point Pinos, near Monterey (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., iii, 1910, p. 69); Morro Bay, San Luis Obispo County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 18); Santa Barbara (J. G. Cooper, Auk, iv, 1887, p. 87); coast of Los Angeles County and Santa Catalina Island (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 12).

95 (165) *Oidemia deglandi* Bonaparte

WHITE-WINGED SCOTER

Synonyms—*Oidemia fusca*; *Melanetta velvetina*; Velvet Duck; White-winged Coot.

Status—Common winter visitant along the entire seacoast. Southernmost record: San Diego (Belding, MS). Non-breeding birds remain throughout the summer on San Francisco and Monterey bays, and south as far as San Miguel Island (Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 173), and Santa Barbara (Torrey, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 204).

96 (166) *Oidemia perspicillata* (Linnaeus)

SURF SCOTER

Synonyms—*Oedemia perspicillata* var. *troubridgei*; *Pelionetta perspicillata*; *Pelionetta troubridgei*; Sea Coot; Surf Duck.

Status—Abundant winter visitant along our whole seacoast; confined almost exclusively to salt water. Occasional non-breeding birds remain all summer.

97 (167) *Erismatura jamaicensis* (Gmelin)

RUDDY DUCK

Synonyms—*Erismatura rubida*; *Erismatura dominicensis*.

Status—Common resident in suitable localities throughout the state; in winter on San Francisco and Tomales bays (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS), otherwise on fresh water. Many breeding records from the southern half of the state; northernmost: on the coast, Santa Cruz (Ingersoll, Orn. & Ool., ix, 1884, p. 15); interiorly, Tule Lake, on Oregon line (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 230); southernmost: Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 86), and San Diego (Belding, MS).

98 (169) *Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus* (Pallas)

LESSER SNOW GOOSE

Synonyms—*Anser hyperboreus*; *Chen albatius*; *Anser albatius*; *Chen hyperborea nivalis*.

Status—Abundant winter visitant to the interior valleys; less frequent near the seacoast. Recorded south to San Diego (Belding, MS), and southeast to the Colorado River below Needles (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 116).

99 (170) **Othen rossi** (Cassin)

ROSS SNOW GOOSE

Synonym—*Anser rossi*.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley and to the vicinity of Los Angeles. Recorded also from Ventura County (Evermann, Auk, iii, 1886, p. 90), and Newport, Orange County (Daggett, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 15). The latter is our southernmost record-station.

100 (171a) **Anser albifrons gambeli** Hartlaub

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE

Synonyms—*Anser erythropus*; *Anser albifrons*; *Anser gambeli*; *Bernicla gambeli*; Laughing Goose; Checker-breast.

Status—Common winter visitant in suitable localities throughout the state. As with the snow and Canada geese, the San Joaquin-Sacramento Valley is the area of marked abundance.

101 (172) **Branta canadensis canadensis** (Linnaeus)

CANADA GOOSE

Synonyms—*Bernicla canadensis*; *Branta canadensis occidentalis*; White-cheeked Goose.

Status—Fairly common in summer in suitable parts of northeastern California; breeding stations: Lower Klamath Lake (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 100; H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 232); Eagle Lake, Lassen County (Sheldon, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 187); Lake Tahoe (Belding, Zoe, iii, 1892, p. 100). The identity of the goose nesting at Lake Tahoe has lately been proven to be with *canadensis* rather than with *occidentalis* by the taking of a breeding female, May 15, 1911, at Rowland's Marsh; this bird is no. 17224, Mus. Vert. Zool. (see Ray, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 72). Occurs in winter regularly south through the interior valleys; southernmost record stations: Bixby, Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 13); Elsinore Lake (Nordhoff, Auk, xix, 1902, p. 214); and "near San Diego" (Belding, Zoe, iii, 1892, p. 100). *B. c. occidentalis*, the so-called White-cheeked Goose, is now believed to have no claim to recognition as a bird of California (see Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1913, pp. 1-24, figs. and pls.).

102 (172a) **Branta canadensis hutchinsi** (Richardson)

HUTCHINS GOOSE

Synonyms—*Anser hutchinsi*; *Bernicla hutchinsi*.

Status—Common winter visitant to suitable localities throughout the state. Most plentiful in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Recorded east to

Owens and Death valleys (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 19), and south to San Diego. (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., x, 1859, p. 67).

103 (172c) *Branta canadensis minima* Ridgway

CACKLING GOOSE

Synonyms—*Bernicla leucoparia*; *Branta hutchinsi* var. *leucoparia*; *Branta minima*.

Status—Common winter visitant to the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys; also to the southward as far as San Diego County (A. O. U. Check-List, 3rd ed., 1910, p. 86).

104 (173a) *Branta bernicla glaucogastra* (Brehm)

EASTERN SEA BRANT

Status—Rare midwinter visitant. One record: adult male, now no. 24588 Mus. Vert. Zool., taken near Bird Island on Arcata Bay, Humboldt County, January 30, 1914 (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 183).

105 (174) *Branta nigricans* (Lawrence)

BLACK SEA BRANT

Synonyms—*Bernicla brenta*; *Bernicla nigricans*; Black Brant.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant along our whole seacoast. Reported most numerous from San Diego, Bodega (Belding, MS), and Tomales (J. W. Mailliard, MS) bays. Occurs but rarely away from salt water: Klamath River, near Beswick, Siskiyou County (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 39); Los Baños, Merced County, January 3, 1912 (no. 22078, Mus. Vert. Zool.).

106 (176) *Phalacrocorax auritus* (Sevastianoff)

EMPEROR GOOSE

Status—Rather frequent winter visitant chiefly to fresh water areas in west-central California; recorded instances as follows: specimen taken at Humboldt Bay in the winter of 1884 (Townsend, Auk, III, 1886, p. 491); specimen from Gridley, taken in the fall of 1895, and one found October 8, 1900, in a San Francisco market (Loomis, Auk, xviii, 1901, p. 105); specimen from Rio Vista, Solano County, November 3, 1910 (Littlejohn, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 41); three taken at Dixon, Solano County, one at Colusa, Colusa County, in November, 1912, male taken ten miles west of Modesto, Stanislaus County, November 15, 1913, and an immature male taken near Ingomar, Merced County, in December, 1912 (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 92); specimen taken near Davis, Yolo County, in December, 1906 (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 58).

107 (177) *Dendrocygna autumnalis* (Linnaeus)

BLACK-BELLIED TREE-DUCK

Status—Rare visitant from the south. One authentic record for the state: a mounted specimen in possession of Vernon Shephard, of San Francisco, taken in the Imperial Valley, Imperial County, in the fall of 1912 (H. C. Bryant, Con-

dor, xvi, 1914, p. 94). A specimen is stated to have been procured at Fort Tejon by Xantus, "who regarded it as of rare and unusual occurrence" (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., i, 1884, p. 482). Xantus gives only *D. fulva* in his list of the birds of Fort Tejon (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, p. 192); and a single specimen of *fulva* (and none of *autumnalis*) is recorded from there by Baird (Pac. R. R. Rep., ix, 1858, p. 770). So that there is the apparent possibility of an error having been committed in the first cited work through transcribing information under the wrong heading.

108 (178) **Dendrocygna bicolor** (Vieillot)

FULVOUS TREE-DUCK

Synonym—*Dendrocygna fulva*.

Status—Common as a summer visitant to the interior valleys southerly, breeding in the San Joaquin Valley and in Los Angeles County. Occurs casually in winter. Northernmost records at any season: in the coast belt, Marin County (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 15); in the San Joaquin-Sacramento basin, Marysville (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1879, p. 445); east of the Sierras, Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 19). Breeding stations: Nigger Slough, Los Angeles County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 28); Los Baños, Merced County (Barnhart, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 67).

109 (180) **Olor columbianus** (Ord)

WHISTLING SWAN

Synonyms—*Cygnus americanus*; American Swan.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant to suitable localities (usually the larger freshwater lakes and brackish heads of bays) south through the state (many records) at least to Orange County (specimen in Grinnell coll.). Several recent records and specimens from the west-central part of the state (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and from the vicinity of Los Angeles (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 28).

110 (181) **Olor buccinator** (Richardson)

TRUMPETER SWAN

Synonym—*Cygnus buccinator*.

Status—Of regular occurrence, formerly, south through the interior of the state. The following are some more or less definite records: A juvenile specimen from "California" has been listed as contained in the British Museum (Salvadori, Cat. Bds. British Mus., xxvii, 1895, p. 35). J. G. Cooper (in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., i, 1884, p. 431) states that in his day this species was found in small numbers in winter about freshwater lakes and ponds inland. Heermann (Pac. R. R. Rep., x, 1859, p. 68) states that he saw the species in the Suisun and Sacramento valleys, as well as frequently in the San Francisco market; but since the Whistling Swan is not listed by him at all, this record might be properly queried. Newberry (Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 100) gives both swans from California, designating the Trumpeter as the least

common. Townsend (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 196) records the Trumpeter Swan as "rare" in northern California, though possibly only on the authority of Newberry. Evermann (Auk, iii, 1886, p. 91) records it from Ventura County as a winter visitant, "more common" than the Whistling. J. Grinnell (Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 13) records two specimens as having been taken by A. M. Shields in Los Angeles County; but these were subsequently destroyed by fire, and the identification has been questioned (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 110). Belding (MS) identified three individuals "by description" in the markets of Stockton sometime previous to 1890. Actual specimens from California do not appear to exist in any American museum. The species has not been reported from California for at least the last seventeen years, and is apparently approaching extinction even in the heart of its range, in the Canadian provinces.

111 (183)

Ajaia ajaja (Linnaeus)

ROSEATE SPOONBILL

Synonyms—*Ajaja rosea*; *Platea mexicana*; *Platalea ajaja*.

Status—Rare summer visitant from the south. Recorded as follows: Small flocks stated to "have several times extended up the coast even as far as San Francisco" (Gambel, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2nd ser., i, 1849, p. 222); individual seen by R. B. Herron about four miles south of San Bernardino on June 20, 1903, and one seen by H. E. Wilder flying overhead at Riverside in 1902 (F. Stephens, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 139). Rumors are current of its presence in the Imperial Valley in the summer of 1909, and along the lower Colorado River in the summer of 1913.

112 (187)

Plegadis guarauna (Linnaeus)

WHITE-FACED GLOSSY IBIS

Synonyms—*Falcinellus cayanensis*; *Ibis ordi*; *Ibis mexicanus*; *Ibis thalassinus*.

Status—Common summer visitant to the interior, southern, and central portions of the state, where, in suitable swampy areas, it breeds. Northernmost records of occurrence: Lower Klamath Lake, on Oregon line (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 232); Sutter County (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1879, p. 443); Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 19); casual on Farallon Islands (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., i, 1888, p. 42). Some breeding stations are: Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 91); San Jacinto Lake, Riverside County (Willett and Jay, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 159); Los Baños, Merced County (Shields, *vide* J. and J. W. Mailiard, MS). Winters casually in the San Diegan district, and north to Los Baños, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and Stockton (Belding, MS).

113 (188)

Mycteria americana Linnaeus

WOOD IBIS

Synonyms—*Tantalus loculator*; Water-Turkey, part.

Status—Regular and common summer visitant along the lower Colorado

River; irregular and less common visitant in midsummer through the San Diegan district (for records see Willett, *Pac. Coast Avif.* no. 7, 1912, p. 29); north casually to San Francisco Bay, Haywards, and "San Joaquin Valley" (J. G. Cooper, *Auk*, iv, 1887, p. 90); noted also at Yermo, Mohave Desert, June 18 (Lamb, *Condor*, xiv, 1912, p. 34). No definite nesting record, the species probably breeding wholly south of the Mexican line.

114 (190) *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Montagu)

AMERICAN BITTERN

Synonyms—*Botaurus minor*; *Ardea minor*; Stake-driver.

Status—Common resident interiorly, breeding in suitable localities in the interior valleys, and south as far as Alamitos, Los Angeles County (Robertson, *Bull. Cooper Orn. Club*, i, 1899, p. 94). Most numerous and widely spread west of the Sierran divide in winter; probably absent at this season from northeast of the Sierra Nevada.

115 (191) *Ixobrychus exilis* (Gmelin)

LEAST BITTERN

Synonyms—*Ardetta exilis*; *Ardea exilis*; *Ardeola exilis*; *Botaurus exilis*.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant locally north through the interior to the Sacramento Valley. Also occurs near the coast southerly. Only four definite breeding records: Stockton (Belding, MS); Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, *Bds. Los Angeles Co.*, 1898, p. 14; Willett, *Pac. Coast Avif.* no. 7, 1912, p. 30); San Jacinto Lake, Riverside County (Willett and Jay, *Condor*, xiii, 1911, p. 159); Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, *Condor*, ix, 1907, p. 91). Casual at Yermo, Mohave Desert, August 7 (Lamb, *Condor*, xiv, 1912, p. 35).

116 (194, part) *Ardea herodias hyperonca* Oberholser

CALIFORNIA GREAT BLUE HERON

Synonyms—*Ardea herodias*, part; *Ardea herodias oligista*; Blue Crane; Great Blue Heron, part.

Status—Abundant resident in suitable localities throughout the state chiefly west and north of the desert divides. Very many recorded breeding stations in the interior valleys, west to Redwood City, San Mateo County (Carriger and Pemberton, *Condor*, x, 1908, p. 78), north to Eagle Lake, Lassen County (Sheldon, *Condor*, ix, 1907, p. 187), and south to San Diego (J. G. Cooper, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, ii, 1880, p. 251). Common in winter also along the seacoast from the Oregon to the Mexican line, as also about all of the adjacent islands. Although individuals occur throughout the year around the Santa Barbara Islands (see Willett, *Pac. Coast Avif.* no. 7, 1912, p. 30), there is no good reason for the recognition of a local insular race (see Swarth, *Condor*, xv, 1913, p. 50).

117 (194, part) *Ardea herodias treganzai* Court

PALLID GREAT BLUE HERON

Synonyms—*Ardea herodias*, part; Great Blue Heron, part; Treganza Heron.

Status—Abundant resident along the Colorado River and its distributaries, from the Nevada to the Mexican line (Coues, *Ibis*, 2nd ser., II, 1866, p. 263; Hollister, *Auk*, xxv, 1908, p. 457; J. Grinnell, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, XII, 1914, p. 116), and on Salton Sea (J. Grinnell, *Condor*, x, 1908, p. 190). Recorded (casually?) west to near San Diego (Oberholser, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, vol. 43, 1912, p. 546), and in Sacramento Valley (Cooke, *U. S. Biol. Surv.*, Bull. no. 45, 1913, p. 36). Records from the following points east of the Sierra Nevada probably also pertain to this subspecies: Mono Lake (W. K. Fisher, *Condor*, IV, 1902, p. 11); Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, *N. Amer. Fauna* no. 7, 1893, p. 153).

118 (196) ***Herodias egretta*** (Gmelin)

AMERICAN EGRET

Synonyms—*Ardea egretta*; *Herodias egretta* var. *californica*; *Herodias alba egretta*; *Ardea occidentalis*; *Audubonia occidentalis*.

Status—Fairly common visitant to favoring localities in the interior valleys, occurring only in summer in the northeastern section of the state, but irrespective of season elsewhere. Formerly numerous and widespread (many records). Recorded as nesting at one time about lakes in northeastern California (Henshaw, *Rep. Wheeler Surv.*, 1879, p. 323), and in the vicinity of Tulare Lake (Willett, *Pac. Coast Avif.* no. 7, 1912, p. 30). Localities of former occurrence include points on the coast as well as in the interior. Said to be now on the increase (J. Mailliard, *Condor*, XIII, 1911, p. 50; *ibid.*, 1912, p. 74; H. C. Bryant, *Condor*, XIV, 1912, p. 199; Grey, *Condor*, XV, 1913, p. 129; Myers, *Condor*, XVI, 1914, p. 93), and a few are reported as nesting recently at Clear Lake, Modoc County (Finley, *Bird-Lore*, XIII, 1911, p. 347).

119 (197) ***Egretta candidissima candidissima*** (Gmelin)

SNOWY EGRET

Synonyms—*Ardea candidissima*; *Garzetta candidissima*; *Egretta candidissima brewsteri*; Snowy Heron.

Status—Now rather rare and of irregular occurrence in the interior valleys. Common formerly as a summer visitant, both east and west of the Sierras (many records). But one definite breeding record: near Dos Palos, Merced County (Dawson, *Condor*, XVII, 1915, p. 97). Individuals occurred throughout the year southerly west of the Sierras at least as far north as Stockton (Belding, MS), and even Sacramento (J. Mailliard, *Condor*, XIII, 1911, p. 50). Recorded from coastal points as well as interiorly, a recent seacoast station being Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County (Dawson, *Condor*, XIV, 1912, p. 223).

120 (199) ***Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*** (Gosse)

LOUISIANA HERON

Status—Casual visitant from the south; one record. An adult female specimen taken at La Punta, on south end of San Diego Bay, January 17, 1914 (Huey, *Condor*, XVII, 1915, p. 57).

121 (201c) *Butorides virescens anthonyi* (Mearns)**ANTHONY GREEN HERON**

Synonyms—*Ardea virescens*; *Butorides virescens*; *Ardea virescens anthonyi*; Fly-up-the-creek.

Status—Common summer visitant along rivers and lakes, wherever such occur, north at least to Ukiah, Mendocino County (McGregor, *Nidologist*, III, 1896, p. 129) and Yreka, Siskiyou County (Townsend, *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, x, 1887, p. 197). Breeding records from the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, from the Sespe River, Ventura County (Peyton, *Condor*, XIII, 1911, p. 35), from near Whittier, Los Angeles County (Willett, *Pac. Coast Avif.* no. 7, 1912, p. 31), and from vicinity of San Diego (Huey, *Condor*, XVII, 1915, p. 59). Numerous and widespread during migration, except along the seacoast. A few are reported as wintering in the San Diegan district (Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, *Water Bds. N. Amer.*, I, 1884, p. 52; Feudge, *Condor*, v, 1903, p. 80); in winter rarely north to Stockton (Belding, MS).

122 (202) *Nycticorax nycticorax naevius* (Boddaert)**BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON**

Synonyms—*Nycticorax nycticorax*; *Nycticorax naevius*; *Nycticorax griseus naevius*; *Nyctiardea gardeni*; *Nyctiardea grisea naevia*.

Status—Abundant in summer in suitable localities throughout the state; occurs most widely during migration. Winters in relatively small numbers in the west-slope valleys of central and southern California. Northernmost winter occurrence, San Geronimo, Marin County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS).

123 (205) *Grus canadensis* (Linnaeus)**LITTLE BROWN CRANE**

Synonyms—*Grus mexicana*, part; Sandhill Crane, part.

Status—While definite records of this species have only recently been established, I feel confident that this is the crane seen commonly in migration through the interior of the state. It follows that many of the records of "*Grus mexicana*" probably pertain wholly or in part to *G. canadensis*. While most abundant in migration, many winter, at least in the San Joaquin Valley. Definite record stations for *G. canadensis* are: San Francisco, San Rafael, and "northern California" (Buturlin, *Ibis*, 9th ser., I, 1907, p. 364); Newport, Orange County, and Centinella, Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, *Condor*, XI, 1909, p. 128); Long Beach and Riverside (Willett, *Pac. Coast Avif.* no. 7, 1912, p. 32); vicinity of Los Baños, Merced County (J. Mailliard, *Condor*, XIII, 1911, p. 50; also six specimens in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

124 (206) *Grus mexicana* (Müller)**SANDHILL CRANE**

Synonyms—*Grus canadensis*, part; *Grus canadensis mexicana*.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant to the northward interiorly; at

least a few winter in the San Joaquin Valley. Recorded as breeding in the northeastern corner of the state (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 323; Cooke, U. S. Dept. Agric., bull. 128, 1914, p. 11); summer records also from alpine meadows of the northern Sierras (several records), and from the San Joaquin Valley south to the Tulare Lake region (Goldman, Condor, x, 1908, p. 202).

125 (210)

Rallus obsoletus Ridgway

CALIFORNIA CLAPPER RAIL

Synonyms—*Rallus elegans*; *Rallus elegans* var. *obsoletus*; Red-breasted Rail; Marsh Hen.

Status—Common resident on the salt marshes around the south arm of San Francisco Bay. Has been recorded (casually?) from Petaluma (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 96), from the Farallon Islands (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., i, 1888, p. 42), from Tomales Bay (Storer, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 98), and from Humboldt Bay (Suckley, Pac. R. R. Rep., xii, 1860, p. 246; Storer, *loc. cit.*). Occurred formerly, 25 or more years ago, on the San Francisco Bay shores of Marin and Sonoma counties (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS), and there are unconfirmed rumors of its more recent presence on the salt marshes of Monterey Bay. The range of this comparatively large rail was thus always within history at best extremely restricted; and now, with the reclamation of marshlands around San Francisco Bay, and as subjected to concentrated pursuit by hunters, the species seems destined to early extinction.

126 (210.1)

Rallus levipes Bangs

LIGHT-FOOTED RAIL

Synonyms—*Rallus obsoletus*, part; Southern California Clapper Rail.

Status—Common resident on the coastal marshes of the San Diegan district. Recorded at various points from San Diego to Santa Barbara. While usually restricted to salt marshes, there is one breeding record from fresh water: Nigger Slough, Los Angeles County (Willett, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 151). This rail, like its near relative, *obsoletus*, is becoming notably scarcer year by year, and in many marshes where it formerly occurred commonly it is now unknown (see Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 32).

127 (212)

Rallus virginianus Linnaeus

VIRGINIA RAIL

Synonym—Sora, part.

Status—Common in summer in suitable localities throughout the state. Southernmost breeding station, Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 86). Fairly common in winter west of the Sierras and north at least as far as the Suisun marshes, Solano County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and Tomales Bay (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS).

128 (214) *Porzana carolina* (Linnaeus)**SORA RAIL**

Synonyms—Common Rail; Sora, part.

Status—Common in summer in appropriate localities throughout the state; recorded as breeding as far south as Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 86). Fairly common in winter in interior valleys west of the Sierras, occurring at that season north as far as Mad River, Humboldt County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 197). Casual on the Farallon Islands (Keeler, Zoe, iii, 1892, p. 164).

129 (215) *Coturnicops noveboracensis* (Gmelin)**YELLOW RAIL**

Synonym—*Ortygops noveboracensis*.

Status—Rather rare winter visitant to the marshes of west-central California: Martinez, Contra Costa County (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 8); Alvarado, Alameda County (W. E. Bryant, Forest & Stream, xxvi, 1886, p. 426); Alameda County (H. B. Kaeding, Osprey, ii, 1898, p. 70); Sonoma County (Carriger, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 72); Rincon Valley, Sonoma County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Suisun Marshes, Solano County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Los Baños, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Marin County (J. Mailiard, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 16); San Mateo County and Berryessa, Santa Clara County (Cooke, U. S. Dept. Agric., Bull. 128, 1914, p. 32). Also Humboldt Bay (Townsend, Auk, iii, 1886, p. 491), Newport Bay, Orange County (Osburn, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 108), and Corona, Riverside County (Pierce, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 182).

130 (216.1) *Creciscus coturniculus* (Ridgway)**CALIFORNIA BLACK RAIL**

Synonyms—*Porzana jamaicensis*; *Creciscus jamaicensis*; *Porzana jamaicensis coturniculus*; *Porzana coturniculus*; Farallon Rail.

Status—Fairly common fall and winter visitant to salt marshes of the San Francisco Bay region: shores of San Mateo and Alameda counties (many specimens), and Point Reyes Station, head of Tomales Bay (many records); also interiorly: Martinez, Contra Costa County (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 8), Suisun marshes, Solano County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and Stockton (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1879, p. 443); and southerly: Santa Cruz (Emerson, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 38), Hueneme, Ventura County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 33), Orange, Orange County, and Ballona, Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 15), Riverside (L. H. Miller, Orn. & Ool., xviii, 1893, p. 104), and San Diego (Belding, MS). Casual on the Farallones (see Brewster, Auk, xxiv, 1907, p. 205). There is in Mus. Vert. Zool. a second Farallon specimen (no. 17199) taken in December, 1909. Fairly common in summer, and breeding, on the salt marshes of San Diego Bay (F. Stephens, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 47; Ingersoll, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 123).

131 (219) Gallinula galeata (Lichtenstein)

FLORIDA GALLINULE

Synonym—*Gallinula chloropus galeata*.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant to suitable localities in the San Diegan District northwest to Santa Barbara, and in the San Joaquin-Sacramento Valley as far north as Sutter County: several breeding records. Recorded also from San Francisco (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 96). A few winter southerly, as, for instance, at Los Angeles (Swarth, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 15).

132 (221) Fulica americana Gmelin

COOT

Synonym—Mud-hen.

Status—Abundant resident of suitable localities throughout the state, breeding at very many points both east and west of the Sierras.

133 (222) Phalaropus fulicarius (Linnaeus)

RED PHALAROPE

Synonym—*Crymophilus fulicarius*.

Status—Common in both migrations over the ocean and along the seacoast; casual interiorly: Stockton (Belding, MS); Pasadena (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 16); Los Angeles (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 34). Winters irregularly on the ocean southerly: off San Diego (McGregor, Osprey, ii, 1898, p. 88), around Santa Cruz and Anacapa islands (Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 175), and off Point Pinos, near Monterey (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., iii, 1910, p. 70).

134 (223) Lobipes lobatus (Linnaeus)

NORTHERN PHALAROPE

Synonyms—*Phalaropus lobatus*; *Phalaropus hyperboreus*.

Status—Common spring and fall migrant along the seacoast, both on the ocean and on nearby bodies of water inland. Recorded also from: head of Kern River (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 271); Mono Lake (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 10); Webber Lake, Sierra County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 267); Lake Tahoe (Belding, MS); Yermo, Mohave Desert, August 20 to September 10 (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 35).

135 (224) Steganopus tricolor Vieillot

WILSON PHALAROPE

Synonyms—*Phalaropus tricolor*; *Phalaropus wilsoni*.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant to suitable country in northeastern California. Recorded as breeding south to Lake Tahoe (Ray, Condor, v, 1903, p. 49), and west to Lower Klamath Lake, on Oregon line (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 232). Recorded in migration from Los Baños, Merced County (J.

Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 15) west to Cemeteries, San Mateo County (Pemberton, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 207), and Santa Barbara (Torrey, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 173; Bowles, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 35), thence south through the interior of southern California.

136 (225) *Recurvirostra americana* Gmelin

AVOCET

Synonym—*Recurvirostra occidentalis*.

Status—Common summer visitant to suitable localities in the Modoc region, in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, and in the San Diegan district. Many breeding stations recorded, west on the Oregon line to Lower Klamath Lake (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 233), and south at least to Santa Ana, Orange County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 16). Occurs more widely in migration, west to the coastal region south of San Francisco Bay. Winters in fair numbers in the San Diegan district, casually as far north as Stockton (Belding, MS), and Novato, Marin County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS).

137 (226) *Himantopus mexicanus* (Müller)

BLACK-NECKED STILT

Synonym—*Himantopus nigricollis*.

Status—Common summer visitant to interior localities the whole length of the state, chiefly east of the Sierras at the north, west of the desert divide at the south, and in the San Joaquin-Sacramento Valley through the center of the state. In the latter area recorded as breeding north to Sutter County (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1879, p. 440), and in the San Diegan district south to Santa Ana, Orange County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 16). Occurs in migration in the coast belt north to Miller, Marin County (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. 1), casually to San Nicolas Island (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 26).

138 (230) *Gallinago delicata* (Ord)

WILSON SNIPE

Synonyms—*Gallinago wilsoni*; *Scolopax wilsoni*; *Gallinago media*; *Gallinago media wilsoni*; English Snipe; Jack Snipe.

Status—Common migrant almost throughout the state; remains in moderate numbers through the winter in west-central and southern California. A few spend the summer in the Sierras; recorded as breeding at Eagle Lake, Lassen County (Cooke, Bull. 35, U. S. Biol. Surv., 1910, p. 23); Webber Lake, Sierra County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 267); Lake Tahoe (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., i, 1884, p. 190); and near Gorman, in Tejon Pass, extreme northern Los Angeles County (J. Mailliard, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 261). Also in breeding season around Lower Klamath Lake, on Oregon line (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 232). Adult specimen in Mus. Vert.

Zool. taken July 5 on the South Fork of the Kern River, near Weldon, Kern County, possibly indicates a breeding station at this point.

139 (232) *Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus* (Say)

LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER

Synonyms—*Scolopax grisea*; *Scolopax noveboracensis*; *Macrorhamphus griseus*; *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*; Gray Snipe; Red-breasted Snipe.

Status—Common migrant both along the seacoast and through the interior valleys west of the Sierras. Winters sparingly in the San Diegan district, and irregularly in the west-central portion of the state: San Diego (Belding, MS), Santa Ana, Orange County (J. Grinnell, MS), and Los Baños, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.; Beck, MS).

140 (234) *Tringa canutus* Linnaeus

KNOT

Status—Fairly common spring and fall migrant coastwise. Recorded from Humboldt Bay "in winter" (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 198); Alameda County shore of San Francisco Bay, April 27 to May 10 (Mus. Vert. Zool.; J. Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 3, 1902, p. 25); Monterey, August 7 and 17 (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Santa Barbara, August 21 to September 7 (Bowles and Howell, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 8); Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County, September 18 and October 10 (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 36); Anaheim Landing, Orange County, October 3 (Lamb, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 208); Pacific Beach, San Diego County, September 10 and 16 (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 141); San Diego, October 7 and 9 (Dwight, Auk, xxi, 1904, p. 78).

141 (239) *Pisobia maculata* (Vieillot)

PECTORAL SANDPIPER

Synonyms—*Tringa maculata*; *Actodromas maculata*.

Status—Rare spring and fall migrant, recorded as follows: San Francisco Bay (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 8); San Francisco Bay [Oakland], October 8 [1883], one specimen (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook, 1902, p. 1: as evidently based on specimen recorded by W. E. Bryant under the name *Tringa fuscicollis*; see p. 178); Mill Valley Junction, near Sausalito, September 14 (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 15); Farallon Islands, September 4 (Cooke, U. S. Biol. Surv., Bull. no. 35, 1910, p. 36); Santa Barbara, April 14, and August 18 to September 23 (Bowles and Howell, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 8; Torrey, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 44).

142 (241) *Pisobia bairdi* (Coues)

BAIRD SANDPIPER

Synonyms—*Heteropygia bairdi*; *Actodromas bairdi*; *Tringa bairdi*.

Status—Rare fall migrant; recorded as follows: Monterey, August 25, 1897, one specimen (J. Mailliard, Auk, xv, 1898, p. 51); Santa Barbara, August 10 to

September 7, 1910 and 1911, several (Bowles and Howell, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 8); coast of Santa Barbara County—Santa Barbara and Carpinteria—August 8 to 22, 1912 (Dawson, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 224); White's Landing, Santa Catalina Island, September 1, 1907, one specimen (J. Grinnell, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 139); Pacific Beach, San Diego County, September 8, 1904, one specimen (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 141); "California", three specimens (Sharpe, Cat. Bds. British Mus., xxiv, 1896, p. 573).

143 (242) *Pisobia minutilla* (Vieillot)

LEAST SANDPIPER

Synonyms—*Tringa minutilla*; *Tringa wilsoni*; *Actodromas minutilla*; *Limonites minutilla*.

Status—Abundant migrant throughout the state. Common through the winter west of the Sierras from the San Francisco Bay region south through the San Diegan district. Non-breeding or migrant individuals occur throughout the summer months.

144 (243a) *Pelidna alpina sakhalina* (Vieillot)

RED-BACKED SANDPIPER

Synonyms—*Tringa alpina*; *Tringa pacifica*; *Tringa alpina pacifica*; *Pelidna americana*; *Pelidna alpina americana*; *Tringa alpina* var. *americana*.

Status—Common migrant along the seacoast, occurring also on suitable ground a few miles inland. Remains through the winter in small numbers in the central and southern coast regions from San Francisco Bay southwards; also noted in winter in the Sacramento Valley (Belding, MS), and at Los Baños (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

145 (247) *Ereunetes mauri* Cabanis

WESTERN SANDPIPER

Synonyms—*Tringa semipalmata*; *Ereunetes petrificatus*; *Ereunetes pusillus*; *Ereunetes occidentalis*; *Ereunetes pusillus occidentalis*.

Status—Abundant spring and fall migrant coastwise; occurs also, but sparingly, in suitable localities in the interior: Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 23); Shasta Valley (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 110); etc. A few are noted throughout the winter in the San Diegan district and north as far as Oakland and Berkeley (Belding, MS). There is a December record for San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 194).

146 (248) *Calidris leucophaea* (Pallas)

SANDERLING

Synonyms—*Tringa arenaria*; *Calidris arenaria*.

Status—Common transient and winter visitant along the seashore of the San Diegan district and around the Santa Barbara Islands; northward less commonly as far as the San Francisco Bay region: San Francisco (Baird, Brewer,

and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., i, 1884, p. 253), and Oakland (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. 1); also Bolinas and Point Reyes, Marin County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS). One interior station: Salton Sea, Imperial County, April 20 and 30 (Mus. Vert. Zool.); not recorded from any other point inland.

147 (249) *Limosa fedoa* (Linnaeus)

MARbled GODWIT

Status—Common migrant along the seacoast; occurs occasionally a short distance inland, as at Elsinore Lake (Nordhoff, Auk, xix, 1902, p. 214), Stockton (Belding, MS), and Los Baños, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). A few remain apparently all winter even as far north as Humboldt Bay (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 198); and stragglers have been observed in June, as at Santa Barbara (Torrey, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 204).

148 (254) *Totanus melanoleucus* (Gmelin)

GREATER YELLOW-LEGS

Synonyms—*Gambetta melanoleuca*; Tell-tale; Stone Snipe.

Status—Common migrant both along the seacoast and at suitable points through the interior; many records. Occurs in winter sparingly in the San Joaquin Valley, in the San Diegan district, and, more commonly, in the Imperial Valley (Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 131). While late northward migrants and early southbound birds almost span the summer, no authentic breeding records are known.

149 (255) *Totanus flavipes* (Gmelin)

LESSER YELLOW-LEGS

Synonym—*Gambetta flavipes*.

Status—Rare migrant. Besides several general statements, the following are the records specifying definite localities: Rhett [=Tule] Lake (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 98); Humboldt Bay (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 198); Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County, "heard", September 19 (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 110); Gridley, Butte County, April 20 (Belding, MS); Stockton, September 13 (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1879, p. 441); Santa Barbara, August 30 to about September 12, 1912 (Dawson, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 224); Santa Barbara, August 16, 1913 (Dawson, Condor, xv, 1913, pp. 204-205, figs. 57-58); Riverside, twice in autumn (Heller, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 100); San Diego (Belding, MS).

150 (256a) *Helodromas solitarius cinnamomeus* (Brewster)

WESTERN SOLITARY SANDPIPER

Synonyms—*Totanus solitarius*; *Totanus solitarius cinnamomeus*; *Rhyacophilus solitarius*.

Status—Fairly common migrant, occurring both near the sea and through the interior; appears most often along freshwater streams, occurring even at

considerable elevations in mountainous regions. Many record stations, widely scattered, though most numerous south of the 35th parallel.

151 (258a) *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus* (Brewster)

WESTERN WILLET

Synonyms—*Totanus semipalmatus*; *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*; *Symphemia semipalmata*; *Symphemia semipalmata inornata*.

Status—Common migrant coastwise, more sparingly through the interior. Remains through the summer in suitable localities northeast of the Sierras: Alturas and Davis Creek, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Beckwith, Plumas County (Cooke, U. S. Biol. Surv., Bull. no. 35, 1910, p. 62). Stragglers or transients occur during each summer month along the seacoast, but no definite breeding record is known to me outside of the above indicated area. Remains through the winter regularly on and near the seacoast of the San Diegan district and in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay; recorded in winter north as far as Humboldt Bay (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 199).

152 (259) *Heteractitis incanus* (Gmelin)

WANDERING TATTLER

Synonyms—*Totanus incanus*; *Heteroscolus brevipes*.

Status—Common migrant and, at least southerly, winter visitant, on rocky ocean shores. Recorded all through the summer, though these overlapping occurrences are probably either of late northbound or early southbound individuals. It is possible that non-breeders do not go north to the breeding grounds of the species at all. Especially numerous, and occurring all the year, around the various members of the Santa Barbara group of islands.

153 (261) *Bartramia longicauda* (Bechstein)

UPLAND PLOVER

Synonym—Bartramian Sandpiper.

Status—Rare fall migrant; only one record: bird shot at Tule Lake, Modoc or Siskiyou County, by Vernon Bailey, August 8, 1896 (Cooke, U. S. Biol. Surv., Bull. no. 35, 1910, p. 65). Upon inquiry I am informed by Mr. W. W. Cooke that the specimen was not saved, though a wing was mailed to Washington to ensure correctness of the field identification. This fragment was examined by Dr. A. K. Fisher, but was not preserved.

154 (263) *Actitis macularius* (Linnaeus)

SPOTTED SANDPIPER

Synonyms—*Totanus macularius*; *Tringoides macularius*.

Status—Abundant migrant throughout the state. Remains through the summer and breeds commonly along streams and lakes of the Sierra Nevada region, south at least as far as Cottonwood Lakes, 11000 feet altitude, Sierra Nevada, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Many nesting records for Lassen

County and the vicinity of Lake Tahoe. Breeds also, but sparingly and locally, along the larger streams of the coast belt, south as far as Santa Paula, Ventura County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 39). Remains through the winter in numbers along the seacoast of the San Diegan district and adjacent islands.

155 (264) *Numenius americanus* Bechstein

LONG-BILLED CURLEW

Synonym—*Numenius longirostris*.

Status—Common as a breeding species in the Modoc region of northeastern California, at least as far south as Butte Valley, Plumas County (Feilner, Ann. Rep. Smiths. Inst., 1865, pp. 423, 428). Although recorded from the San Joaquin Valley in June, actual breeding west of the Sierras has not been established. Fairly common as a migrant both east and west of the Sierras, though not recorded near the seacoast north of the San Francisco Bay region. Occurs through the winter in the San Diegan district, in the San Joaquin Valley (Tyler, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 9, 1913, p. 30), in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay, and occasionally in the Sacramento Valley (Belding, MS). Far less numerous now than formerly.

156 (265) *Numenius hudsonicus* Latham

HUDSONIAN CURLEW

Synonym—Short-billed Curlew.

Status—Abundant spring and fall migrant along the seacoast. Perhaps a few pass the winter southerly; for instance, Santa Cruz Island, December (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 126). Occurs as a transient through the interior, especially in spring: Buena Vista Lake (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 24); Marysville (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1879, p. 441); Stockton (Belding, MS); Rancho Dos Rios, Stanislaus County (J. Mailliard, MS); Los Baños, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 121); Fresno District (Tyler, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 9, 1913, p. 30).

157 (270) *Squatarola squatarola* (Linnaeus)

BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER

Synonyms—*Squatarola helvetica*; *Charadrius helveticus*; *Charadrius squatarola*; Swiss Plover.

Status—Common spring and fall migrant along the seacoast. Occurs irregularly through the interior: Stockton (Belding, MS); Madera County (J. Mailliard, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 122); Los Baños, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Winters coastwise in small numbers, even as far north as mouth of Eel River, December (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 199), and casually interiorly, at Los Baños, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

158 (272) Charadrius dominicus dominicus Müller

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER

Synonyms—*Pluvialis virginiana*; *Charadrius virginicus*; Bull-head.

Status—Rather rare as a fall migrant coastwise, with specific record stations as follows: San Francisco (Suckley, Pac. R. R. Rep., xii, 1860, p. 229); Menlo Park and Vallejo (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. 1); Santa Cruz, October 22 (Cooke, U. S. Biol. Surv., Bull. no. 35, 1910, p. 84); San Diego Bay near Coronado, one individual, January 12 to 20 (Torrey, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 207).

159 (273) Oxyechus vociferus vociferus (Linnaeus)

KILLDEER

Synonyms—*Aegialitis vocifera*; *Charadrius vociferus*.

Status—Abundant resident of suitable localities throughout the state west of the Sierran divide and below the level of heavy snow; occurs commonly also in appropriate localities east of the Sierras, but chiefly or exclusively in summer. The most widespread and numerous wader breeding within the state.

160 (274) Aegialitis semipalmata (Bonaparte)

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER

Synonyms—*Aegialeus semipalmatus*; Ring Plover.

Status—Fairly common as a migrant coastwise; occurs through the winter sparingly on the coast of the San Diegan district: San Diego, in winter up to April 23 (Belding, MS); San Pedro, October 17 (Grinnell coll.); southern California in winter (Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1870, p. 81). A few records of occurrence during migration in the interior are: Webber Lake, Sierra County, August 5 (Belding, MS); Fresno district (Tyler, MS); Julian, San Diego County, April 16 (Belding, MS); Salton Sea, Imperial County, April 22 (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

161 (278) Aegialitis nivosa Cassin

SNOWY PLOVER

Synonyms—*Charadrius cantianus*; *Aegialitis cantiana nivosa*; *Aegialitis cantiana*; *Aegialitis alexandrina nivosa*; *Charadrius melodus* (?).

Status—Common resident at many points along the seacoast, particularly from Monterey Bay south to the Mexican line; many breeding records, north to Pescadero, San Mateo County (J. Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 3, 1902, p. 28); breeds also near Eureka, Humboldt County (J. and J. W. Mailliard coll.). Occurs sparingly in the interior, where recorded from vicinity of Los Baños, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), Owens Lake (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 25), Buena Vista Lake (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 197; Lamb and Howell, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 117), and Salton Sea, at Mecca and in Imperial County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Recorded also from several of the Santa Barbara group of islands.

162 (280) Ochthodromus wilsonius wilsonius (Ord)

WILSON PLOVER

Synonyms—*Aegialitis wilsonia*; *Charadrius wilsoni*.

Status—Rare visitant southerly. Recorded from "California" several times, as by Seebohm (Geog. Dist. Charadriidae, 1887, p. 154). But only one definite record: adult male specimen (now in Grinnell coll.) taken at Pacific Beach, San Diego County, June 29, 1894 (Ingersoll, Nidologist, II, 1895, p. 87).

163 (281) Podasocys montanus (Townsend)

MOUNTAIN PLOVER

Synonyms—*Aegialitis montana*; *Eudromias montanus*; *Charadrius montanus*; *Aegialitis asiaticus* var. *montanus*; Rocky Mountain Plover.

Status—Fairly common as a winter visitant to the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys: recorded north to Marysville (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., I, 1879, p. 440), west to Concord, Contra Costa County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), Oakland (Belding, MS), and Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, III, 1901, p. 121); also in the San Diegan district from Saticoy, Ventura County (J. G. Cooper, Auk, IV, 1887, p. 91), southeast to Santa Ana (J. Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 3, 1902, p. 28), Riverside (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and San Diego (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Noted casually on San Clemente Island (Breninger, Auk, XXI, 1904, p. 222).

164 (282) Aphriza virgata (Gmelin)

SURF-BIRD

Synonym—*Strepsilas virgata*.

Status—Fairly common spring and fall migrant, appearing chiefly on rocky portions of the seashore. Recorded from the following stations: Bodega Bay (Belding, MS); Farallon Islands, June (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., X, 1859, p. 64; H. B. Kaeding, Condor, V, 1903, p. 127); Berkeley, October 24 (Cooke, U. S. Biol. Surv., Bull. no. 35, 1910, p. 95); Santa Cruz, April (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS); vicinity of Monterey, May and August (Loomis, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., V, 1895, p. 224; Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., III, 1910, p. 71); San Miguel and San Nicolas islands (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 41); Santa Barbara and Santa Barbara Island (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., I, 1884, p. 127; Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 270); Santa Barbara, September 16 (Bowles and Howell, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 11); Santa Barbara, May 3 (Dawson, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 224; *ibid.*, XV, 1913, p. 5); Pacific Beach, San Diego County, September (Bishop, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 141). Also near Monterey, January 12 (two specimens in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

165 (283a) Arenaria interpres morinella (Linnaeus)

RUDDY TURNSTONE

Synonyms—*Arenaria interpres*; *Arenaria morinella*; *Strepsilas interpres*.

Status—Fairly common as a spring and fall migrant along the seacoast and

around the adjacent islands (many records). Occurs rarely also in midwinter: San Francisco Bay, December and January (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 16).

166 (284) *Arenaria melanocephala* (Vigors)

BLACK TURNSTONE

Synonym—*Strepsilas melanocephalus*.

Status—Common throughout the year on the more rocky and exposed portions of the seacoast the whole length of the state (many records); occasional on shores of San Francisco and Tomales bays (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS). Although observed throughout the summer, the individuals concerned are to be considered either as late northbound migrants, early arrivals, or possibly as non-breeders which do not follow the main bulk of the species to their far northern nesting grounds, but remain south all summer.

167 (286.1) *Haematopus frazari* Brewster

FRAZAR OYSTER-CATCHER

Synonyms—*Haematopus palliatus*; Pied Oyster-catcher.

Status—Occurred formerly as a fairly common summer visitant along rocky portions of the seacoast of the San Diegan district. Recorded from definite localities as follows: San Diego, and Santa Barbara Island, breeding, according to J. G. Cooper (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., i, 1884, p. 112); coast of Ventura County (Evermann, Auk, iii, 1886, p. 92). There are in Mus. Vert. Zool. two skins (nos. 4488, 4489), both adult females, taken by J. G. Cooper at San Diego, May 16, 1862, and at Santa Barbara Island, June 2, 1863; these are probably the basis, in part at least, of Cooper's statement as above. The only recent record is that of a single individual seen at Santa Catalina Island, February 12, 1910 (Osborn, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 76). While there are no other instances of late occurrence, there is no reason to suppose that the species does not exist at certain remote points along the coast of southern California, or that individuals may not wander northward from the Lower Californian coast, where the species is known to occur regularly at the present time as far north as Los Coronados Islands, just south of the Mexican line.

168 (287) *Haematopus bachmani* Audubon

BLACK OYSTER-CATCHER

Synonyms—*Haematopus townsendi*; *Haematopus ater*; *Haematopus niger*; Bachman Oyster-catcher.

Status—Common resident on the more exposed and rocky portions of the seacoast and adjacent islands. Known to breed at many points, from the coast of Monterey County near Point Pinos (Jenkins, MS) south to San Clemente Island (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1870, pp. 79, 81). The only locality of known occurrence north of the Farallon Islands and Point Reyes is Trinidad, Humboldt County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

169 (292)

Oreortyx picta picta (Douglas)

PAINTED QUAIL

Synonyms—*Callipepla picta*, part; *Oreortyx picta plumifera*, part; *Ortyx picta*, part; Mountain Partridge; Mountain Quail, part.

Status—Common resident of the Transition and Boreal zones in parts of the narrow humid coast belt, at least from Humboldt County south to Sonoma County; also sparingly south of San Francisco Bay in the Santa Cruz Mountains (McGregor, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 2, 1901, p. 5), and in the coast ranges of Monterey County: several record stations, south to Big Creek (Jenkins, Condor, VIII, 1906, p. 125). Monterey County specimens examined are so nearly intermediate between *picta* and *plumifera*, that they might with equal propriety be referred to under the latter name. Easternmost records at the north: Helena, Trinity County (L. Kellogg, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 119), and Mt. Sanhedrin (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

170 (292a)

Oreortyx picta plumifera (Gould)

MOUNTAIN QUAIL

Synonyms—*Callipepla picta*, part; *Ortyx picta*, part; *Ortyx plumifera*; *Oreortyx picta*, part; *Oreortyx picta confinis*; Plumed Partridge; Plumed Quail; San Pedro Quail.

Status—Abundant resident of semi-arid and arid parts of the Transition zone almost throughout the state: In northern California, along the inner coast ranges from Mt. St. Helena (W. K. Fisher, Condor, II, 1900, p. 136) north to the Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 6); thence east through the Shasta and Modoc regions to the Warner Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.); south along both slopes of the Sierra Nevada to the Tehachapi Mountains (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 9); also on the desert ranges east and south of Owens Valley: Panamint, Inyo, Argus and Coso mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 26); in the southern coast ranges from the Santa Ynez Mountains of Santa Barbara County (Streator, Orn. & Ool., XI, 1886, p. 67) and Mt. Pinos, Ventura County (J. Grinnell, Auk, XXII, 1905, p. 381) southeast throughout the Sierra Liebre, San Gabriel, San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges to the Santa Rosa (Mus. Vert. Zool.), Palamar (McGregor, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, 1899, p. 67) and neighboring mountains; also through the Cuyamacas (J. G. Cooper, Amer. Nat., VIII, 1874, p. 17), to Campo (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., II, 1889, p. 276) and Mountain Spring (Mus. Vert. Zool.), the last two localities being close to the Mexican line in San Diego County. There is a slight vertical migration of this quail in the Sierra Nevada (Belding, Zool., III, 1892, p. 233). On the eastern bases of the southern ranges this quail occurs about springs well out onto the desert.

The mountain quail inhabiting extreme southern California has been persistently referred to another form, *O. p. confinis*; but examples at hand in fresh fall plumage, from the Cuyamaca and adjacent mountains close to the Mexican line, show themselves to be identical with the bird of the central Sierra Nevada. (See Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., X, 1913, pp. 229-230.)

171 (294) *Lophortyx californica californica* (Shaw)

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

Synonyms—*Tetrao californicus*; *Callipepla californica*, part; *Ortyx californica*, part; *Lophortyx californica vallicola*, part; *Lophortyx californica brunescens*; California Partridge, part.

Status—Abundant resident of the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones in the narrow northwest humid belt south to southern Monterey County. The range of this race includes the whole San Francisco Bay region east to Mt. Diablo.

172 (294a) *Lophortyx californica vallicola* (Ridgway)

VALLEY QUAIL

Synonyms—*Callipepla californica*, part; *Ortyx californica*, part; *Lophortyx californica*, part; *Perdix californica*; *Callipepla californica vallicola*; Valley Partridge; California Partridge, part.

Status—Abundant resident of semi-arid parts of the Upper and Lower Sonoran zones through the state east of the northwest humid coast belt, and west of the Mohave and Colorado deserts; occurs commonly in portions of the Modoc region of extreme northeastern California, in Shasta Valley, and south along the east slope of the Sierra Nevada to Owens Valley, and to the desert ranges to the eastward: Inyo, Coso, Argus and Panamint Mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 28); occurs also out onto the deserts east of the southern coast ranges, as in Antelope Valley, northern Los Angeles County (A. K. Fisher, *loc. cit.*), along the Mohave River at least to Victorville (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 74), and at Palm Springs, Riverside County (many records). The species has been introduced at points where it may not have existed through natural means; as on San Clemente Island. The area of intergradation between *L. c. vallicola* and *L. c. californica* is not well known, but it is probably in a rather narrow belt paralleling the northern humid coast belt and, save for a wider interior detour around the San Francisco Bay region, does not extend more than forty miles from the seacoast. The range of *vallicola* meets the seacoast from San Luis Obispo County southward. The active policy of the State Game Commission in restocking depleted regions with quail from remote areas is doubtless resulting in upsetting the original racial relationships of the quail in the regions affected. Specimens at hand of good *vallicola* from Marin County may be accounted for in this way.

173 (—) *Lophortyx californica catalinensis* Grinnell

CATALINA ISLAND QUAIL

Synonyms—*Lophortyx californica*, part; *Callipepla californica vallicola*, part; *Lophortyx californica vallicola*, part.

Status—Common resident on Santa Catalina Island. (See J. Grinnell, Auk, XIII, 1906, p. 262; and Condor, X, 1908, p. 94).

174 (295)

Lophortyx gambeli gambeli Gambel

DESERT QUAIL

Synonyms—*Callipepla gambeli*; *Callipepla gambeli deserticola*; Gambel Partridge; Gambel Quail; Arizona Quail.

Status—Abundant resident locally (in the vicinity of streams or springs) on the Colorado and Mohave deserts. Recorded north to Amargosa and Death valleys (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 29); west across the Mohave desert to Hesperia (Thurber, Auk, XIII, 1896, p. 265), and in the Colorado desert to the north flank of the Santa Rosa Mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 232), and through San Geronio Pass to Banning (Gilman, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 148). Recorded casually from Los Angeles (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 19), and San Bernardino (Wall, Auk, x, 1893, p. 204). Along the western edge of its range this quail occurs at many points on common ground with *L. c. vallicola*; several hybrid examples between the two species have been recorded. Efforts have been made to introduce the desert quail into northern California, as at Folsom, Sacramento County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 8); but the birds liberated have always promptly disappeared—as was to be expected!

175 (297a)

Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus (Ridgway)

SOOTY GROUSE

Status—Fairly common locally in the semi-humid northwestern corner of the state. Specimens examined from Hay Fork, Trinity County (L. Kellogg, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 119), and Kuntz, Trinity County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), show themselves to be distinctly of the northwest coast form as contrasted with that of the Sierra Nevada. Grouse occur near the coast at Seaview, Sonoma County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS); probably *fuliginosus*, but specimens not yet obtained and compared.

176 (297c)

Dendragapus obscurus sierrae Chapman

SIERRA GROUSE

Synonyms—*Tetrao obscurus*; *Canace obscura*; *Dendragapus obscurus*; *Dendragapus fuliginosus*; *Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus*; Sooty Grouse, part; Dusky Grouse.

Status—Common resident of coniferous timber in the upper Transition and Canadian zones of northern California from Mount Shasta south along the inner coast ranges at least to Mount Sanhedrin (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 580; Mus. Vert. Zool.), and along the Sierra Nevada south through the Mount Whitney region to the Piute Mountains, Kern County (C. H. Richardson, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 135). Also on the Warner Mountains of Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), on the White Mountains, Mono County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 30), and on Mount Pinos, Ventura County (A. K. Fisher, *loc. cit.*; probably Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 266; J. Grinnell, Auk, XXII, 1905, p. 382; and Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 43).

177 (300c) **Bonasa umbellus sabini** (Douglas)

OREGON RUFFED GROUSE

Synonyms—*Tetrao sabini*; *Bonasa umbellus*; *Bonasa sabini*; Oregon Grouse.

Status—Fairly common locally in timbered portions of the humid Transition zone in the extreme northwestern corner of the state, south to the vicinity of Humboldt Bay (Townsend, Auk, III, 1886, p. 491; and many later records), and east into the Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 6).

178 (308a) **Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus** (Ord)

COLUMBIAN SHARP-TAILED GROUSE

Synonyms—*Tetrao phasianellus*; *Tetrao columbianus*; *Pedioecetes columbianus*; Prairie Chicken.

Status—Occurred formerly as a fairly common resident on the Transition plains of the Modoc region: Canoe Creek, 50 miles northeast of Fort Reading, and upper Pitt River (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., VI, 1857, p. 94); Camp Bidwell (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 317). No information is at hand confirming its existence within the state at the present time.

179 (309) **Centrocercus urophasianus** (Bonaparte)

SAGE-HEN

Synonyms—*Tetrao urophasianus*; Sage-cock; Cock-of-the-plains.

Status—Fairly common resident of an arid (sage-brush) part of the Transition zone, from Modoc County as far west as shores of Rhett (or Tule) Lake (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., VI, 1857, p. 95) south along east base of the Sierra Nevada through Lassen County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, p. 200), Sierra and Alpine counties (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 19), to head of Owens River and White Mountains, in Mono County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 31). The single record from the Mohave River, San Bernardino County (J. G. Cooper, Amer. Nat., III, 1869, p. 188; J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., IV, 1868, p. 13), if authentic, indicates occurrence, formerly or casually, far out of the known present range of the species.

180 (312) **Columba fasciata fasciata** Say

BAND-TAILED PIGEON

Synonym—*Columba monilis*.

Status—Common but irregular winter visitant throughout the state west of the Sierran divide and below the level of heavy snow, south through the San Diegan district. Appears locally in large flocks, particularly in the oak and chaparral belts. Of late years becoming notably less numerous. Occurs through the summer, breeding locally in small numbers, in the Transition zone along both the Sierras and Coast Ranges, south as far as Pine Mountain, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, V, 1903, p. 16), and Laguna Mountains, San Diego County (F. Stephens, Condor, XV, 1913, p. 129). It appears that the entire pigeon popula-

tion of the Pacific Coast region of the United States concentrates in winter into west-central and southern California, but that within this area there is much vacillation in numbers from year to year locally, due to varying food-supply in different places. (For full account, see J. Grinnell, *Condor*, xv, 1913, pp. 25-40).

181 (316a) Zenaidura macroura marginella (Woodhouse)

WESTERN MOURNING DOVE

Synonyms—*Columba carolinensis*; *Ectopistes carolinensis*; *Zenaidura carolinensis*; *Zenaidura macroura*; *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*; Common Dove; Carolina Dove.

Status—Abundant in spring, summer and fall in the Lower and Upper Sonoran zones, and in small numbers up through Transition. Occurs practically throughout the state save on the highest mountains; arid and humid belts are equally inhabited, and even the islands farthest out to sea. Winters commonly in the valleys of the San Diegan district, and in small numbers irregularly north through the central California valleys west of the Sierras.

182 (319a) Melopelia asiatica trudeaui (Audubon)

WHITE-WINGED DOVE

Synonyms—*Melopelia leucoptera*; *Melopelia asiatica*.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant to the California side of the lower Colorado River below the Laguna Dam (J. Grinnell, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, xii, 1914, p. 123; Morcom, *Ridgw. Orn. Club, Bull.* no. 2, 1887, p. 40); recorded also farther up the river: Ehrenberg and Needles (F. Stephens, *Condor*, v, 1903, p. 77); and, perhaps doubtfully, from Twenty-nine Palms, Mohave Desert (Heller, *Condor*, iii, 1901, p. 100). Specimen, doubtless a straggler, taken near Escondido, San Diego County, about September 25, 1911 (J. S. Dixon, *Condor*, xiv, 1912, p. 196).

183 (320a) Chaemepelia passerina pallescens Baird

MEXICAN GROUND DOVE

Synonyms—*Chamaepelia passerina*; *Columbigallina passerina*.

Status—Rare and irregular visitant southerly. Recorded only as follows: Fort Yuma (Coues, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1866, p. 93); Colorado River near Ehrenberg, in August (F. Stephens, *Condor*, v, 1903, p. 77); San Gabriel ("several"), Monterey, and San Francisco, May (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, *Hist. N. Amer. Bds.*, iii, 1874, pp. 390, 522); Banning, Riverside County, in October, and San Pasqual, San Diego County (Willett, *Pac. Coast Avif.* no. 7, 1912, p. 44); Pescadero, San Mateo County, a flock and one specimen obtained, February 27, 1898 (Littlejohn, *Bull. Cooper Orn. Club*, i, 1899, p. 73).

184 (324) Gymnogyps californianus (Shaw)

CALIFORNIA CONDOR

Synonyms—*Sarcoramphus californianus*; *Vultur californianus*; *Oenops*

californianus; *Cathartes californianus*; *Pseudogryphus californianus*; California Vulture.

Status—Formerly common through the state west of the Great Basin and desert territory, from Tehama County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 201) south along the west slope of the Sierras, and south from San Francisco Bay through the coast ranges and throughout the San Diegan district to the Mexican line. Easternmost record, Owens Valley between Big Pine and Bishop Creek (Van Denburgh, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1898, p. 208). The record from Fort Yuma (Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 42), if not to be doubted, can only be considered as casual. At the present time the Condor is probably restricted to a limited area comprising the coast ranges from Monterey and San Benito counties south to Los Angeles County, and northeast through the mountains encircling the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley into northeastern Kern County; possibly as far north along the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada as Fresno County (Tyler, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 9, 1913, p. 37). Even in this area the species is not numerous and at best is barely holding its own.

185 (325) **Cathartes aura septentrionalis** Wied

TURKEY VULTURE

Synonyms—*Oenops aura*; *Rhinogryphus aura*; *Cathartes aura*; Turkey Buzzard.

Status—Common in spring, summer, and autumn throughout the state save in the highest mountains; most abundant in the San Diegan district and through the interior valleys. Breeds chiefly if not altogether in the Upper Sonoran zone. Remains throughout the winter in small numbers in the San Diegan district, and at the north interiorly at least to Vaca Valley, Solano County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

186 (328) **Elanus leucurus** (Vieillot)

WHITE-TAILED KITE

Synonyms—*Elanus dispar*; *Elanus glaucus*; Black-shouldered Hawk; White-tailed Hawk.

Status—Formerly common resident of Upper Sonoran valleys west of the Sierras; recorded from Red Bluff, Tehama County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 201) and Forestville, Sonoma County (J. Grinnell, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 41) south into the San Diegan district where the southernmost record-stations are Alamitos, Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 20), and San Diego (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 46). In the coast region the species has been recorded as far north as Sebastopol, Sonoma County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 27). It used to be particularly numerous around San Francisco Bay; but it is now everywhere very much reduced in numbers and restricted in range, with promise of early extinction.

187 (331) **Circus hudsonius** (Linnaeus)

MARSH HAWK

Synonyms—*Circus uliginosus*; *Circus cyaneus* var. *hudsonius*; Harrier.

Status—Common winter visitant to valleys and marsh lands throughout the state. Remains through the summer locally in the Modoc region and at various points west of the desert divide east and south of the humid coast belt. Recorded (many instances) as nesting in the San Joaquin Valley, and south through the San Diegan district to the vicinity of San Diego (J. G. Cooper, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., II, 1880, p. 251).

188 (332) **Accipiter velox** (Wilson)

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK

Synonyms—*Astur fuscus*; *Nisus fuscus*; *Accipiter fuscus*; *Accipiter velox rufilatus*.

Status—Common winter visitant throughout the state below the Boreal zone. Remains through the summer sparingly in Transition; recorded south in the coast belt as far as Carmel River, Monterey County, nesting (J. Grinnell, MS), and through the Sierras and mountains of southern California to the San Bernardino Mountains (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 46), and even probably the San Jacinto Mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 235).

189 (333) **Accipiter cooperi** (Bonaparte)

COOPER HAWK

Synonyms—*Astur cooperi*; *Nisus cooperi*; *Nisus cooperi* var. *mexicanus*; *Accipiter mexicanus*; *Accipiter cooperi mexicanus*; Mexican Hawk.

Status—Common resident locally below the Boreal zone, almost throughout the state. Many breeding records, south to Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, IX, 1907, p. 86) and the valley of the Colorado River above Yuma (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 124). Recorded also from Santa Cruz Island (Howell and Van Rossem, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 209). Nests in both the valleys and mountains, in the latter up to 6500 feet altitude. The species breeds through three life zones: Lower and Upper Sonoran, and Transition.

190 (334a) **Astur atricapillus striatulus** Ridgway

WESTERN GOSHAWK

Synonyms—*Accipiter atricapillus striatulus*; *Astur atricapillus*; *Astur palumbarius* var. *striatulus*; American Goshawk.

Status—Rare in summer in the Boreal zone on the Warner Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.), Mount Shasta (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 201), the Sierra Nevada south to Kaweah River, Tulare County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 37), and on the northern coast ranges south to Mount Sanhedrin, Mendocino County (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 580). Occurs more widely but not commonly through northern California in winter; recorded southwest of the Sierras to Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, III, 1901, p. 122), and even to West Rialto, San Bernardino County (Grey, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 129).

191 (335) Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi (Audubon)**HARRIS HAWK**

Status—Summer visitant to the valley of the lower Colorado River; two records for the California side: specimen shot and two others seen near Ehrenberg, in August, 1902 (F. Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 77); specimen taken by L. Wiley, 1¼ miles south of Palo Verde, November 1, 1914 (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Also specimen taken in Mission Valley, near San Diego, November 17, 1912, now in collection of San Diego Society of Natural History (Grey, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 128).

192 (337b) Buteo borealis calurus Cassin**WESTERN RED-TAILED HAWK**

Synonyms—*Buteo borealis*; *Buteo calurus*; *Buteo montanus*; *Buteo harlani*, part; *Buteo borealis socorroensis*; Red-tailed Black Hawk; Harlan Hawk, part.

Status—Common resident almost throughout the state, breeding from Lower Sonoran up at least through Transition. Recorded from deserts, islands, lowest valleys and highest mountain ranges, from most arid to rainiest belts. Evidently a species lacking in sensitiveness to climatic conditions.

193 (339b) Buteo lineatus elegans Cassin**RED-BELLIED HAWK**

Synonyms—*Buteo lineatus*; *Buteo elegans*; Elegant Hawk.

Status—Common resident locally below Transition and west of the desert divide; occurs chiefly in the San Joaquin-Sacramento Valley, and in the lowlands of the San Diegan district. Many breeding records in the latter region, and several in the west-central part of the State. Northernmost records at any season: Point Reyes, Marin County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS), Mount Saint Helena (W. K. Fisher, Condor, II, 1900, p. 136), and Fort Crook, Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x., 1887, p. 202).

194 (340) Buteo abbreviatus Cabanis**ZONE-TAILED HAWK**

Synonyms—*Buteo zonocercus*; *Tachytrorhis abbreviatus*; *Urubitinga anthracina*; Band-tailed Black Hawk.

Status—Rare visitant to Lower Sonoran in the extreme southern portion of the San Diegan district; three records: specimen taken near San Diego in "March" (really February 23), 1862 (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 7); male taken at National City, near San Diego, November 26, 1906 (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 181); specimen taken near coast thirty miles north of San Diego, September 10, 1907 (J. Grinnell, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 69). The first and third specimens are now in Mus. Vert. Zool., nos. 4375, 5494, respectively; the second is in the Thayer Museum.

195 (342)

Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte

SWAINSON HAWK

Synonyms—*Buteo insignatus*; *Buteo obsoletus*; *Buteo harlani*, part; Brown Hawk; Swainson Buzzard; Harlan Hawk, part.

Status—Common in summer through the interior valleys west of the desert divide and south and east of the humid coast belt; many breeding records for the San Diegan district, south to Escondido, and for the San Joaquin-Sacramento basin. Recorded north to Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 112), and east to Independence Lake, Nevada County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); casually to Santa Cruz Island (Howell and Van Rossem, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 209). The zonal preference of this species in California would appear to be Upper Sonoran, though in late summer families of adults and young invade high up even into the Canadian zone. This is our only hawk which migrates probably wholly out of the state for the winter. There is but one winter record, not verified: San Diego (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 36).

196 (347a)

Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis (Gmelin)

AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK

Synonyms—*Archibuteo lagopus*; *Archibuteo sancti-johannis*; St. John Black Hawk.

Status—Sparingly mid-winter visitant to the northern section of the state. Reliable records are few; the southernmost appear to be: Berryessa, Santa Clara County (Barlow, Condor, II, 1900, p. 131); San Jose (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Stockton, and Big Trees, Calaveras County (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., I, 1879, p. 436); plains southwest of Fresno (Tyler, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 9, 1913, p. 43); and Lake Tahoe (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1877, p. 1320).

197 (348)

Archibuteo ferrugineus (Lichtenstein)

FERRUGINOUS ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK

Synonyms—*Falco ferrugineus*; *Buteo californica*; *Butaetes sancti-johannis*; *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*, part; Rusty Squirrel Hawk; California Squirrel Hawk.

Status—Formerly common as a transient and winter visitant to the valleys west of the desert divide, from the San Diegan district (several instances, including a specimen in Mus. Vert. Zool., taken by J. G. Cooper near San Diego), north to Cotati, Sonoma County (Mus. Vert. Zool.) and head of Sacramento Valley. Has occurred also northeast of the Sierras (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 315), and casually on the Farallon Islands (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., I, 1888, p. 45). Now notably scarce or altogether wanting in all regions from which recent reports have been made. There is one breeding record: Consumnes River (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., X, 1859, p. 32), not altogether trustworthy.

198 (349) *Aquila chrysaetos* (Linnaeus)**GOLDEN EAGLE**

Synonyms—*Aquila canadensis*; *Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*; Ring-tailed Eagle; American Golden Eagle.

Status—Common resident locally in the mountains and valleys of the coast district, chiefly south of San Francisco Bay, and south throughout the San Diegan district; also fairly common in the Sierra Nevada, and along the northern inner coast ranges; but rare or wanting east of the Sierran divide, and in the humid coast belt north of Marin County.

199 (352) *Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus* (Linnaeus)**SOUTHERN BALD EAGLE**

Synonyms—*Falco leucocephalus*; White-headed Eagle.

Status—Common resident among the islands of the Santa Barbara group; resident sparingly along the mainland seacoast at various points south to Orange County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 22), and interiorly in the northern half of the state, even northeast of the Sierras: Eagle Lake (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 315; Sheldon, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 187). Recorded casually south to San Diego (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 40), Nevada City (Nelson, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xvii, 1875, p. 363), and, formerly, along the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers (Newberry Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 75). Said to have nested at Sacramento (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., x, 1859, p. 30), in Santa Clara County (J. G. Cooper, Pac. R. R. Rep., xii, 1860, p. 152), and at Elsinore Lake, Riverside County (Heller, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 100).

200 (355) *Falco mexicanus* Schlegel**PRAIRIE FALCON**

Synonyms—*Falco polyagrus*; *Falco lanarius*; *Falco lanarius polyagrus*; *Falco mexicanus* var. *polyagrus*; Prairie Hawk.

Status—Fairly common resident east and south of the humid coast belt, chiefly in the Lower and Upper Sonoran zones of the interior. Recorded as nesting west to Berkeley and Mount Diablo (Keeler, Zoe, ii, 1891, p. 169), and in Santa Clara County. Has occurred casually on the Farallon Islands (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., i, 1888, p. 45), and interiorly north to the head of the Sacramento Valley (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 202), Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 113), and Camp Bidwell, Modoc County (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 314). The metropolis of the species appears to be the southeastern deserts and the arid inner coast ranges west of the San Joaquin Valley.

201 (356a) *Falco peregrinus anatum* Bonaparte**DUCK HAWK**

Synonyms—*Falco anatum*; *Falco peregrinus*; *Falco nigriceps*; *Falco communis* var. *anatum*; *Falco communis* var. *naevius*; Western Duck Hawk.

Status—Fairly common resident among the Santa Barbara Islands and on the precipitous portions of the mainland seacoast to the northward, as at Santa Cruz and Tomales Point (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS). Has been found breeding also interiorly, as at Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 86); and San Onofre, San Diego County (J. S. Dixon, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 96); also on the Bay marshes of San Mateo County (Littlejohn, MS). Occurs more widely and numerously in winter, invading the valleys generally west of the Sierran divide.

202 (357) Falco columbarius columbarius Linnaeus

NORTHERN PIGEON HAWK

Synonyms—*Hypotriorchis columbarius*; *Falco lithofalco*; *Falco lithofalco* var. *columbarius*; *Aesalon columbarius*; Pigeon Hawk.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant south through the whole length of the state chiefly west of the Sierran divide. Two record-stations east of the divide: Little Owens Lake and Death Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 40). While stated to occur in late spring and late summer, no reliable records of actual nesting within the state are known to me.

203 (357a) Falco columbarius suckleyi Ridgway

BLACK PIGEON HAWK

Synonyms—*Falco lithofalco* var. *suckleyi*; Black Merlin.

Status—Rare winter visitant. Three recorded instances of occurrence: Yreka, Siskiyou County, October (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Amer. Bds., iii, 1874, p. 147); Wagon Camp, Mount Shasta, August 8 (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 113), identity not quite satisfactory; specimen in Grinnell coll., taken by J. F. Illingworth at Claremont, Los Angeles County, December 6, 1895 (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 49).

204 (357b) Falco columbarius richardsoni Ridgway

RICHARDSON PIGEON HAWK

Synonyms—*Falco columbarius*, part; *Falco richardsoni*; Richardson Merlin.

Status—Rare winter visitant. Three records: immature female taken in Walker Basin, Kern County, August 28, 1875 (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 262); specimen taken in San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, October 31, 1903 (Daggett, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 82); immature female taken at Witch Creek, San Diego County, February 9, 1904 (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 142).

205 (360+360a) Falco sparverius sparverius Linnaeus

AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK

Synonyms—*Falco sparverius*; *Cerchneis sparverius*; *Tinnunculus sparverius*; *Tinnunculus sparverioides*; *Falco sparverius deserticola*; *Falco sparverius phalaena*; Desert Sparrow Hawk.

Status—Common in summer practically throughout the state; abundant in winter below the level of heavy snowfall. Breeds from the hottest parts of the Lower Sonoran zone (Colorado River near Yuma, etc.) up at least through the Canadian zone on the higher mountains, and from the driest deserts to the northern humid coast belt. This hawk is thus one of the few birds of marked indifference to climatic conditions. There is possibly a distinguishable race in the extreme southeastern corner of the state, in the "sahuaró belt" (see Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 126).

206 (364) Pandion haliaetus carolinensis (Gmelin)

AMERICAN OSPREY

Synonyms—*Pandion haliaetus*; *Pandion carolinensis*; Fish Hawk.

Status—Breeds commonly about the Santa Barbara group of islands, and sparingly along the mainland coast (at least formerly), as in the vicinity of Santa Cruz (McGregor, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 2, 1901, p. 7), on Russian River, Sonoma County (J. Mailliard, MS), and at Humboldt Bay (W. K. Fisher, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 132); also two definite nesting localities in the interior: Eagle Lake (Sheldon, Condor, IX, 1907, p. 187; Ray, Condor, XVII, 1915, p. 70), Kaweah River, near Woodlake, Tulare County (Tyler, MS). Winters rarely, and only along the seacoast: Farallon Islands, December 15 (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., I, 1888, p. 45); Santa Cruz Island, December (Linton, Condor, X, 1908, p. 127); San Diego, in winter (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 46). Occurs more widely, and through the interior, during migration; recorded from Colorado River (several instances), Death Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 41), etc.

207 (365) Aluco pratincola (Bonaparte)

AMERICAN BARN OWL

Synonyms—*Strix pratincola*; *Strix perlata*; *Strix flammea pratincola*; *Strix flammea americana*; *Aluco flammeus americanus*; *Tyto perlata pratincola*.

Status—Common resident in suitable portions of the Lower and Upper Sonoran zones practically throughout their extent. Northernmost records: in the coast region, Marin County (J. Mailliard, Condor, II, 1900, p. 63), and Covelo, Mendocino County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); in the Sacramento Valley, Woodland (A. K. Fisher, Hawks and Owls of U. S., 1893, p. 132); east of Sierras, Madeline Plains and Camp Bidwell, Lassen and Modoc counties (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 313). Casual on Santa Cruz Island (Howell and Van Rossem, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 209), and Anacapa Island (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 50).

208 (366) Asio wilsonianus (Lesson)

LONG-EARED OWL

Synonyms—*Otus wilsonianus*; *Asio americanus*; *Otus vulgaris wilsonianus*; *Nyctalops wilsonianus*; *Otus brachyotus* var. *wilsonianus*.

Status—Common resident locally in the Upper Sonoran zone west and north

of the deserts; most numerous in the bottom lands of the San Diegan district and in the interior valleys of central California. Recorded north in the coast region to Sebastopol, Sonoma County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 47), in the Sacramento Valley to Marysville, Butte County (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1, 1879, p. 433), and east of the Sierras to Fort Crook, Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 203), and Goose Lake, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs sporadically up into higher zones on the mountains, as to 9000 feet on San Jacinto Peak (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 238), and Mineral King, southern Sierra Nevada (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 42). Found casually in midwinter on San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 194), and breeding on Santa Catalina Island (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 50).

209 (367) *Asio flammeus* (Pontoppidan)

SHORT-EARED OWL

Synonyms—*Strigiceps uliginosus*; *Brachyotus palustris*; *Brachyotus casini*; *Otus brachyotus*.

Status—Common migrant and winter visitant to unwooded lowlands chiefly west of the Sierran divide. Its associational predilections are evident from its usual presence in alfalfa-producing districts. Has been recorded east of the Sierras at Mono Lake (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 10) and Mohave River (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., x, 1859, p. 34). Remains through the summer in small numbers on extensive marshy areas, as those around San Diego and San Francisco bays. Recorded definitely as breeding at Los Baños, Merced County (Bishop, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 29), and New Hope, Fresno County (Tyler, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 9, 1913, p. 49).

210 (369) *Strix occidentalis occidentalis* (Xantus)

SOUTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Synonyms—*Syrnium occidentale*; *Syrnium nebulosum*; *Strix occidentalis caurina*, part; Western Barred Owl.

Status—Fairly common resident locally below Transition in the San Diegan district, from southern San Diego County northwest to head of Castaic Canyon, Los Angeles County (Peyton, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 122), Ventura County (Dickey, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 193), and Fort Tejon, Kern County (Xantus, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, pp. 190, 193). Recorded also along the eastern rim of the San Joaquin Valley, at Big Trees, Calaveras County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 49), Tuolumne County, "alt. 4600" (J. and J. W. Mailliard coll.), and in Fresno County (Tyler, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 82).

211 (369a) *Strix occidentalis caurina* (Merriam)

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL

Status—Rare resident of the northern humid coast belt; two instances: Mount Tamalpais, Marin County, May 23, 1896 (J. Grinnell, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 138), and Eureka, Humboldt County, August 28, 1910 (Clay, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 75). Both specimens are now in Mus. Vert. Zool.

212 (370) *Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa* (Forster)**GREAT GRAY OWL**

Synonyms—*Syrnium cinereum*; *Ulula cinerea*; *Scotiaptex cinerea*.

Status—Rare winter visitant to the north end of the state: recorded from Chico, Butte County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 50), and the "Sacramento Valley" (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 77); a specimen, now no. 24484, Mus. Vert. Zool., taken September 26, 1913, six miles south of McCloud, Siskiyou County (J. Grinnell, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 94).

213 (372) *Cryptoglaux acadica* (Gmelin)**SAW-WHET OWL**

Synonyms—*Nyctala acadica*; *Nyctale albifrons*; *Strix frontalis*; Kirtland Owl; Acadian Owl.

Status—Irregular winter visitant to forested areas of central California, and south along the higher mountains to Riverside County. Recorded definitely as follows: Sonoma, December 16 (Carriger, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 73); Point Reyes Station, Marin County, December 11 and 23 (J. Mailliard, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 18); San Geronimo, Marin County, October 28 (J. Mailliard, Condor, x, 1908, p. 94); Santa Cruz (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 13); Monterey (Gambel, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1846, p. 47); Lake Tahoe, September 21 (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 50); McKinney's Ranch, near Lake Tahoe, August 23 (Belding, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 145); Glen Alpine, Eldorado County, July (Price, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 162); Fyffe, Eldorado County, brood of young May 17 (Ray, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 65); Bear River, Placer County, February 7 (Adams, Condor, v, 1903, p. 19); Cisco, Placer County, October 6 (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Piute Mountains, Kern County, November 22 (Osburn, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 80); Fort Tejon, Kern County (Baird, Pac. R. R. Rep., ix, 1858, p. 921); Round Valley, San Jacinto Mountains, August 11 (F. Stephens, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 40). As indicated by some of the dates of occurrence, as well as by the single definite breeding record, this owl breeds locally in the Transition and Canadian zones along the Sierra Nevada.

214 (373c, part) *Otus asio bendirei* (Brewster)**CALIFORNIA COAST SCREECH OWL**

Synonyms—*Scops asio*, part; *Scops asio bendirei*, part; *Scops asio* var. *mccalli*, part; *Megascops asio bendirei*, part; *Ephialtes choliba*; Mottled Screech Owl; Mottled Owl.

Status—Common resident of wooded localities in the Transition and Upper Sonoran zones in the humid coast belt south to include the San Francisco Bay region. Recorded definitely from Eureka, Humboldt County (Clay, MS), south to Palo Alto, Santa Clara County (J. Grinnell, Auk, xxxii, 1915, p. 60).

215 (373c, part)

Otus asio quercinus Grinnell

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SCREECH OWL

Synonyms—*Scops asio*, part; *Scops asio bendirei*, part; *Scops asio* var. *mccalli*, part; *Megascops asio*; *Megascops asio bendirei*, part; *Otus asio bendirei*, part; *Ephialtes asio*; *Scops trichopsis*.

Status—Common resident of wooded localities, mostly in the Upper Sonoran zone, in southern California (San Diegan district) west of the desert divides and north along the west flank of the Sierra Nevada (probably this race) to the vicinity of Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 114). The areas of intergradation between *quercinus* and the humid coast form *bendirei* probably lie in the vicinity of Monterey County and at the head of the Sacramento Valley (see J. Grinnell, Auk, xxxii, 1915, p. 60). Not definitely recorded from anywhere on the desert or Great Basin slopes.

216 (373i)

Otus asio gilmani Swarth

SAHUARO SCREECH OWL

Synonyms—*Megascops asio cineraceus*; *Otus asio cineraceus*; Arizona Screech Owl.

Status—Common resident along the valley of the lower Colorado River from the neighborhood of Needles to the Mexican boundary (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 128). Probably occurs also in the Imperial Valley (see Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 131).

217 (374+374a)

Otus flammeolus (Kaup)

FLAMMULATED SCREECH OWL

Synonyms—*Megascops flammeolus*; *Megascops flammeolus idahoensis*; *Otus flammeolus*; *Scops flammeolus*; *Otus flammeolus idahoensis*; Dwarf Screech Owl; Flammulated Owlet.

Status—Rare resident along the Sierra Nevada and on the San Bernardino Mountains; probably breeds in the Canadian zone, dropping to lower levels in winter. Definitely recorded as follows: Fort Crook, Shasta County, one specimen (J. G. Cooper, Orn. Calif., i, 1870, p. 422); Big Trees, Calaveras County, August 16, one specimen (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., v, 1883, p. 549); San Bernardino Mountains, at least five specimens, May, June, July and January (Hasbrouck, Auk, x, 1893, p. 260; T. S. Palmer, Auk, xi, 1894, p. 78; Oberholser, Ornithology, x, 1899, [separate, repaged] p. 12; Gilman, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 86; F. Stephens, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 40; J. S. Dixon, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 140; J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 59); Monache Meadows, Sierra Nevada, Tulare County, adult and young, August 4 (Mus. Vert. Zool.). All records of the so-called "Dwarf" Screech Owl are included here, as the status of "*idahoensis*" is questionable (see p. 182).

218 (375a) *Bubo virginianus pallescens* Stone**WESTERN HORNED OWL**

Synonyms—*Asio magellanicus pallescens*; *Bubo virginianus pacificus*, part; *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*, part.

Status—Common resident on portions of the Mohave and Colorado deserts. Recorded from along the Colorado River from Needles to Yuma (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 129); Imperial Valley (Mus. Vert. Zool.); and along the Mohave River near Victorville (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 74) and near Yermo (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 36). The records from Providence Mountains (F. Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 78), and the Panamint and Argus ranges (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 43), probably pertain to this subspecies also, though there is some doubt.

219 (375d) *Bubo virginianus pacificus* Cassin**PACIFIC HORNED OWL**

Synonyms—*Strix virginiana*; *Bubo virginianus*; *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*, part; *Bubo virginianus* var. *arcticus*; *Bubo magellanicus*; *Asio magellanicus*; *Asio magellanicus pacificus*; Great Horned Owl.

Status—Common resident throughout the large portion of the state excluding the northwest coast belt and the southeastern desert region. This comprises a diagonal belt from the Modoc region to the San Diegan region, inclusive, and taking in the Sierras, the inner coast ranges and, south of San Luis Obispo County, the coast itself. No subspecies of horned owl is definitely recorded from any of the adjacent islands.

220 (375c) *Bubo virginianus saturatus* Ridgway**DUSKY HORNED OWL**

Synonyms—*Bubo virginianus subarcticus*, part; *Asio magellanicus icelus*; *Bubo virginianus icelus*; Coast Horned Owl.

Status—Common resident in the humid coast belt, from San Luis Obispo (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxvii, 1904, p. 185) northward to the Oregon line. The range of this form extends interiorly to include most of the San Francisco Bay region. And there are records of probably casual occurrence from the central Sierra Nevada: Fyffe and Mount Tallac (Barlow & Price, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 162).

221 (376) *Nyctea nyctea* (Linnaeus)**SNOWY OWL**

Status—Of rare and sporadic occurrence as a midwinter visitant. Recorded as invading the northern coast region in December, 1896, visiting Humboldt and Sonoma counties, and the east side of San Francisco Bay in Alameda County (Cohen, Osprey, i, 1897, p. 71; Cohen, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 185); also one record from Santa Cruz, of occurrence at probably about the same date as above (Thompson, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 141).

222 (378) Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea (Bonaparte)

BURROWING OWL

Synonyms—*Athene socialis*; *Athene cunicularia*; *Athene hypugaea*; *Speotyto hypogaea*; *Speotyto cunicularia*; *Strix cunicularia*; *Speotyto cunicularia obscura*; Ground Owl; Billy Owl.

Status—Common resident of treeless areas below the Transition zone both east and west of the Sierras, excluding certain rocky portions of the southeastern deserts, and the northwest humid coast belt. Occurs regularly on several of the Santa Barbara group of islands; recorded also from the Farallones (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., I, 1888, p. 45; Dawson, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 180). Recorded west of the Sacramento Valley and north of Marin and Sonoma counties only from the vicinity of Mount Saint Helena (W. K. Fisher, Condor, II, 1900, p. 136), and Upper Lake, Lake County (F. Stephens, Auk, XII, 1895, p. 372); both these localities are interiorwards from the humid coast strip proper, from which we have no records north of Marin County.

223 (379a, part) Glaucidium gnoma californicum Selater

CALIFORNIA PIGMY OWL

Synonyms—*Athene infuscata*; *Glaucidium passerinum* var. *californicum*, part; *Glaucidium gnoma*, part; *Glaucidium gnoma vigilante*; *Glaucidium gnoma pinicola*; Rocky Mountain Pigmy Owl; Sierra Pigmy Owl.

Status—Fairly common resident along the Sierra Nevada, and San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains. Probably breeds chiefly in the Transition zone, dropping below to adjacent foothills in winter. The northernmost record station, believed to pertain to this subspecies, is west base of Mount Shasta (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, p. 204); the southernmost is Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, IX, 1907, p. 87).

224 (379a, part) Glaucidium gnoma grinnelli Ridgway

COAST PIGMY OWL

Synonyms—*Glaucidium californicum*; *Glaucidium gnoma*, part; *Glaucidium infuscatum*; *Glaucidium passerinum californicum*, part; *Glaucidium gnoma californicum*, part; California Pigmy Owl, part.

Status—Fairly common resident of humid coast Transition, from Little Sur River, Monterey County (J. Grinnell, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 127) northward through the Santa Cruz, Marin and Humboldt districts. Recorded east, north of the San Francisco Bay region, to the inner coast ranges: Mount Saint Helena (W. K. Fisher, Condor, II, 1900, p. 136), and Mount Sanhedrin (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 581). This form occurs possibly south as far as Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo County (Swarth, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 163).

225 (381) Micropallas whitneyi whitneyi (Cooper)

ARIZONA ELF OWL

Synonyms—*Micrathene whitneyi*; Whitney Owl.

Status—Resident in a restricted tract of giant cactuses on the California

side of the lower Colorado River above the Laguna Dam, where both the birds and their eggs have been taken (Brown, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 45; J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 129). The record from near San Bernardino (Loomis, Auk, xix, 1902, p. 80) has been questioned (see F. Stephens, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 45). I consider some doubt to pertain also to that from "Kern County" (Ridgway, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 18) .

226 (385) *Geococcyx californianus* (Lesson)

ROAD-RUNNER

Synonyms—*Leptostoma longicauda*; *Geococcyx affinis*; *Geococcyx viaticus*; *Geococcyx mexicanus*; Chaparral Cock; Paisano.

Status—Common resident of the Lower and Upper Sonoran zones on both the desert and Pacific slopes. Recorded north, east of the Sierras, to Big Pine, Owens Valley (Van Denburgh, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1898, p. 209); north, west of the Sierras, to the head of the Sacramento Valley, nearly 41° latitude, the three northernmost stations, all in Shasta County, being: Igo (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 56), Fort Reading (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 91), and Copper City, ten miles up Pitt River (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 204). While fairly common, at least formerly, in the San Francisco Bay region, the species does not invade along the coast much farther north: the northernmost recorded occurrences in the humid coast belt are: vicinity of San Geronimo, Marin County (J. Mailliard, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 63), and Sebastopol, Sonoma County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 56). Although the roadrunner has been recorded from Santa Catalina Island (Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1870, p. 77), there has never been any corroborative evidence to this effect; nor is it known to occur on any other of the islands.

227 (387a) *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis* Ridgway

CALIFORNIA CUCKOO

Synonyms—*Coccyzus americanus*; *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*; Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant chiefly to Lower and Upper Sonoran zones west of the Sierran divide. The metropolis of the species is in the willow association of the river valleys. Recorded north in the coast belt to Sebastopol, Sonoma County (Shelton, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 19), and through the Sacramento Valley to Fort Reading, Shasta County (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, p. 92), and Shasta River (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 114). Recorded east of the Sierras from Death Valley and Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 45), Needles, on the Colorado River (F. Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 101), and Yermo, Mohave Desert (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 36). Breeds south at least to Wilmington, Los Angeles County (Jay, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 69), and Anaheim, Orange County (J. J. Schneider, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 34); records of occurrence of individuals at various points in San Diego County are as likely to have been of transients as breeding birds.

228 (390a) Ceryle alcyon caurina Grinnell
WESTERN BELTED KINGFISHER

Synonyms—*Alcedo alcyon*; *Ceryle alcyon*; *Streptoceryle alcyon caurina*; Belted Kingfisher.

Status—Common migrant, appearing in suitable places throughout the state. Remains through the summer and breeds along both the seacoast and interior streams of the northern half of the state; recorded as breeding south along the coast to near Santa Paula, Ventura County (Willet, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 54), on streams along the Sierras south at least to Yosemite Valley (Emerson, Zoe, iv, 1893, p. 179), and east of the Sierras to Alvord, Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 46). Winters commonly along the seacoast of the San Diegan district; in less numbers north along the coast of central California (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 16) at least to Tomales Bay (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS).

229 (393c) Dryobates villosus harrisi (Audubon)
HARRIS WOODPECKER

Status—Common resident of the narrow northwest humid coast belt south to Humboldt County; occurs in winter east through the Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 7; Jenkins, Auk, xxiii, 1906, p. 161), and south along the coast to Monterey (J. Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 3, 1902, p. 37). Breeding birds from the coast region from Mendocino to Monterey counties are variously intermediate towards *hyloscopus*.

230 (393d, part) Dryobates villosus hyloscopus Cabanis and Heine
CABANIS WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Picus villosus*; *Picus harrisi*, part; *Picus villosus harrisi*; *Dryobates villosus harrisi*, part; *Dendrocopus harrisi*; Harris Woodpecker, part.

Status—Common resident in the Canadian, Transition and high Upper Sonoran zones practically wherever these zones occur, except in the northwest humid coast belt (where replaced by *harrisi*) and the Modoc region of northeastern California (where replaced by *orius*). More widespread in winter through the interior valleys west of the Sierras. The breeding range is altitudinally very wide; for instance in Los Angeles County, from the lowland willows near Compton up to the highest pines of the San Gabriel Mountains (8500 feet); this means zonally a habitat, in this case within a relatively short distance, from low Upper Sonoran to high Transition.

This race of the hairy woodpecker, according to the latest reviser of the group (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, 1911, p. 611), extends northwestwardly to Cahto (Mendocino County), Snow Mountain (Colusa County), and, eastwardly, to the White Mountains, Mono County. The transition between *hyloscopus* and *orius* evidently takes place through the central Sierra Nevada.

231 (393d, part) Dryobates villosus orinus Oberholser

MODOC WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Picus harrisi*, part; *Dryobates villosus hyloscopus*, part; Sierra Woodpecker.

Status—Common resident of suitable localities in the Modoc region of north-eastern California. Recorded west to Mount Shasta, and even to Canyon Creek, Trinity County, and south along the Sierra Nevada as far as Placerville (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 40, 1911, p. 610).

232 (394a) Dryobates pubescens gairdneri (Audubon)

GAIRDNER WOODPECKER

Status—Fairly common resident in the extreme northern end of the humid coast belt. Recorded east to Hornbrook, Siskiyou County (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 69), and Tower House, Shasta County (L. Kellogg, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 119); south through Del Norte and Humboldt counties to Sherwood, Mendocino County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). The latter locality furnishes specimens intermediate towards *turati*. Occurs occasionally in winter south as far as Marin County (Ridgway, Bds. N. and Mid. Amer., vi, 1914, p. 241).

233 (394e) Dryobates pubescens turati (Malherbe)

WILLOW WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Dryobates pubescens gairdneri*, part; *Picus pubescens*; *Picus meridionalis*; *Picus turati*; *Dendrocopus pubescens*; *Picus pubescens gairdneri*; *Picus gairdneri*; *Dryobates pubescens*; Gairdner Woodpecker, part; Downy Woodpecker.

Status—Common resident locally, chiefly in the Upper Sonoran zone west of the Sierran divide, except in the extreme northwest humid coast belt. Most characteristically associated in the breeding season with the willow growths of the valleys. Recorded from the vicinity of Mount Shasta (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 205) south to Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 87). The birds from the humid coast belt immediately north of San Francisco Bay, Marin to Mendocino counties, and from the mountains around the head of the Sacramento Valley, are variously intermediate towards *gairdneri* (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 70). In winter, more widely distributed locally, even a little ways onto the desert slope of southern California: Palm Springs, Riverside County (J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 13); etc. Certain aberrant examples of this form so nearly resemble the Downy Woodpecker of the Atlantic states, that they have been recorded as such.

234 (394b) Dryobates pubescens homorus Cabanis and Heine

BATCHELDER WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Dryobates pubescens oreoecus*; *Dryobates pubescens gairdneri*, part; *Dryobates pubescens leucurus*.

Status—Occurs in summer in the Transition zone on the Warner Mountains,

Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and in the pinyon belt on the Panamint and Grapevine mountains, Inyo County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 47). Of casual occurrence in winter elsewhere in the eastern portion of the state: Quincy, Kernville and Fort Tejon (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 69); the specimens in question are said to be not typical.

235 (396) *Dryobates scalaris cactophilus* Oberholser

CACTUS WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Picus scalaris*, part; *Dendrocopus scalaris*; *Dryobates scalaris*; *Dryobates lucasanus*; *Dryobates scalaris lucasanus*; *Dryobates scalaris bairdi*; Texas Woodpecker; Baird Woodpecker; San Lucas Woodpecker; Arizona Woodpecker.

Status—Common resident locally on the Lower Sonoran deserts of southeastern California, from the valley of the Colorado (north to Needles) west to the Santa Rosa Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.), Whitewater, San Geronio Pass (G. S. Miller, Auk, xi, 1894, p. 178), Hesperia, Mohave desert (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 47), and Onyx, Weldon and Kelso Valley, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Recorded casually to San Jacinto Valley (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 242) and Riverside (Heller, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 100). The records of "*lucasanus*" for California appear to have been based on individual extremes of the prevalent *cactophilus* (see Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 41, 1911, p. 154).

236 (397) *Dryobates nuttalli* (Gambel)

NUTTALL WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Picus scalaris*, part; *Picus nuttalli*; *Dendrocopus nuttalli*; *Picus scalaris* var. *nuttalli*.

Status—Common resident locally of the Upper Sonoran zone west of the Sierran divide, from Yreka, Siskiyou County (Baird, Pac. R. R. Rep., ix, 1858, p. 93), Red Bluff, Tehama County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 205), and San Geronimo, Marin County (J. Mailliard, Auk, xv, 1898, p. 196), south to San Diego (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 62). Not recorded from the northwest humid coast belt north of Marin County, nor from east of the Sierras, save for a winter occurrence on the Mohave desert at Victorville (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 75). The easternmost breeding station in central California is Walker Pass, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); in the San Diegan district, the Cuyamaca Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

237 (399, part) *Xenopicus albolarvatus albolarvatus* (Cassin)

NORTHERN WHITE-HEADED WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Picus albolarvatus*, part; *Melanerpes albolarvatus*; *Leuconerpes albolarvatus*.

Status—Common resident in the Transition zone along the Sierra Nevada, both slopes, from Mount Shasta and Shasta Valley (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 114) south to Mount Pinos and head of Piru Creek, Ven-

tura County (Grinnell and Swarth colls.), and in the inner northern Coast Ranges, from Horse Creek, Siskiyou Mountains, south to Snow Mountain, Colusa County (J. Grinnell, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 90). Also on the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

238 (399, part) *Xenopicus albolarvatus gravirostris* Grinnell

SAN BERNARDINO WHITE-HEADED WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Picus albolarvatus*, part; *Xenopicus albolarvatus*, part; Southern White-headed Woodpecker; Grinnell Woodpecker.

Status—Common resident of the Transition zone on the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto, and Santa Rosa mountains (many records and specimens from each), to Volcan Mountain (Mus. Vert. Zool.) and the Cuyamaca Mountains (Bendire, Life Hist., II, 1895, p. 70), in south-central San Diego County.

239 (400) *Picoides arcticus* (Swainson)

ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Picoides arcticus tenuirostris*; *Picoides tenuirostris*; Sierra Three-toed Woodpecker.

Status—Fairly common resident locally in the Boreal zone of the northern Sierra Nevada: Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 15); east of Mount Lassen (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 205); Eagle Lake (Sheldon, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 188); Soda Springs and Summit, Placer County (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1879, p. 429); Pyramid Peak, etc., vicinity of Lake Tahoe (many records); Big Trees, Calaveras County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 64). The latter is our southernmost record station. Also, in extreme northeastern California, on the Warner Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

240 (403a) *Sphyrapicus varius ruber* (Gmelin)

NORTHERN RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER

Synonyms—*Picus ruber*, part; *Sphyrapicus ruber*, part; *Melanerpes ruber*, part; *Sphyrapicus ruber notkensis*.

Status—Common winter visitant to the northern humid coast belt, east through the Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 8), and south through the San Francisco Bay region and Santa Cruz district at least to Monterey (Grinnell coll.). Many specimens from this area are not typical of *ruber*, but variously intermediate towards *daggetti*.

241 (403) *Sphyrapicus varius daggetti* Grinnell

SIERRA RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER

Synonyms—*Picus ruber*, part; *Sphyrapicus varius ruber*, part; *Sphyrapicus ruber daggetti*; *Melanerpes ruber*, part; *Sphyrapicus ruber*, part; Red-breasted Woodpecker.

Status—Common in summer in the Transition zone, from the Trinity Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.), Mount Shasta (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 205), and in smaller numbers on the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), south along both slopes of the Sierra Nevada to near Weldon, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); and in southern California on the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, pp. 244-245); also on the inner northern coast ranges: South Yolla Bolly and Mt. Sanhedrin (Mus. Vert. Zool.). In winter this sapsucker is common at lower levels throughout the San Diegan district, and occurs sparingly north through the valley and foothill regions west of the Sierras, reaching the coast at least in the San Francisco Bay region. (For the nomenclatural status of this form, see Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1912, p. 35.)

242 (402a) *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis* Baird

RED-NAPED SAPSUCKER

Synonyms—*Picus varius*; *Sphyrapicus nuchalis*; Red-naped Woodpecker; Red-necked Woodpecker.

Status—Common in summer in the Transition and Canadian zones of the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.; Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 312). Common in winter in the valley of the lower Colorado River from Needles to Yuma (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 132; Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., x, 1859, p. 58); also occurs at that season rather sparingly in the San Diegan district (several records), even to San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 84). Recorded casually in winter from Palo Alto (Van Denburgh, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., xxxviii, 1899, p. 162), San Geronimo, Marin County (J. Mailliard, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 64), and Baird, Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 205).

243 (404) *Sphyrapicus thyroideus* (Cassin)

WILLIAMSON SAPSUCKER

Synonyms—*Picus thyroideus*; *Sphyrapicus williamsoni*; *Melanerpes rubrigularis*; Brown-headed Woodpecker; Round-headed Woodpecker; Williamson Woodpecker.

Status—Common in summer in high Transition and Canadian zones in the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), in the Sierra Nevada from Mount Shasta (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 206) to Taylor Meadow, Tulare County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and in southern California in the San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 64) and San Jacinto Mountains (Bendire, Life Hist., ii, 1895, p. 97; Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs in winter down into the adjacent Transition, and sparingly even to Upper Sonoran. Recorded west to Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 8) and Trinity Valley (Sclater, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1858, p. 2), in northern California; and in the San Diegan district to Mt. Pinos (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 49), and Los Angeles (Swarth, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 67). There is but one record for west-

central California: Santa Cruz (McGregor, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 2, 1901, p. 8); and none for the great interior valleys, or the region south and east of the Sierran divide.

244 (405a) Phloeotomus pileatus abieticola (Bangs)

NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Ceophloeus pileatus*; *Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola*; *Phloeotomus pileatus picinus*; *Hylotomus pileatus*; *Dryotomus pileatus*; *Dryocopus pileatus*; Black Woodcock; Log-cock; Western Pileated Woodpecker.

Status—Fairly common resident locally in timbered Transition of the inner coast ranges of northwestern California: Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 8) south to Mount Sanhedrin, Mendocino County (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 581; Mus. Vert. Zool.) and Seaview and Cazadero, Sonoma County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS); and in the Sierra Nevada from Mount Shasta (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 206) south to Kings River Canyon, Fresno County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 49). The records for Mount Diablo (J. G. Cooper, Orn. Calif., i, 1870, p. 396) and Hollister, San Benito County (Hargitt, Cat. Bds. British Mus., xviii, 1890, p. 515), if not faulty, would indicate former occurrence in west-central California.

245 (407a) Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi Ridgway

CALIFORNIA WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Picus formicivorus*; *Melanerpes formicivorus*; *Melanerpes melanogon*; *Balanosphyra formicivora bairdi*.

Status—Common resident of timbered parts of the Upper Sonoran and lower Transition zones along the whole length of the state west of the Sierran divides. Extreme southeastern record: Campo, San Diego County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 69). Extreme eastern station in central California: Carroll Creek, east slope of Sierras, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Extreme northeastern record: Sisson, Siskiyou County (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 116). Abundant in those regions where oak trees are plentiful.

246 (408) Asyndesmus lewisi Riley

LEWIS WOODPECKER

Synonyms—*Melanerpes torquatus*; *Melanerpes lewisi*; *Asyndesmus torquatus*; *Picus torquatus*.

Status—Common resident locally in the extreme northern tier of counties, from the Warner Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.) west to the Siskiyou (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 9) and Trinity (Mus. Vert. Zool.) mountains; south along both slopes of the Sierra Nevada to Walker Basin and Fort Tejon (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 50). Recorded as breeding also near Niles, in Alameda County (Bolander, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 183), in San Benito Valley, San Benito County (J. Mailliard, Bull.

Cooper Orn. Club., i, 1899, p. 53), and upper Salinas Valley, San Luis Obispo County (Thompson, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 54). Of wide, though sporadic occurrence in winter in timbered areas everywhere west of the Sierran divide, and south through the San Diegan district, at least to Witch Creek (Marsden, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 27). Recorded from but one locality anywhere southeast of the Sierras: Yermo, Mohave Desert, October (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 36). The species is erratic in its distributional behavior both summer and winter, and is quite likely to put in an appearance anywhere irrespective of climatic conditions.

247 (411) Centurus uropygialis uropygialis Baird

GILA WOODPECKER

Synonym—*Melanerpes uropygialis*.

Status—Common resident along the valley of the Colorado River, from the Nevada line to the Mexican line (many records); closely adherent to the willow-cottonwood association of the river bottom, and to the giant cactus belt, of limited extent a few miles above Potholes.

248 (412a, part) Colaptes auratus borealis Ridgway

BOREAL FLICKER

Synonyms—*Colaptes auratus*, part; *Colaptes auratus luteus*; Yellow-shafted Flicker, part; Northern Flicker.

Status—Rare winter visitant. Although recorded from many widely scattered localities, the southernmost of which is Palm Springs, Riverside County (=“Warm Springs, San Diego County”: J. A. Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., iv, 1892, p. 21), it is quite probable that many of these are really based upon aberrantly colored examples of *C. c. collaris*. The latter, like the California Linnet, appears to be subject to recessive coloration, whereby in certain individuals reds are replaced by yellow. Conspicuously yellow-shafted flickers should not, therefore, because of this feature alone, be referred to *C. a. borealis*. I have personally examined the following apparently “pure-blood” specimens of *borealis*: ♂, no. 6056, December 18, 1893; ♀, no. 6057, January 14, 1895, both from San Geronimo, Marin County, and contained in the Mailliard collection; ♀, no. 1853, Swarth collection, Los Angeles, February 20, 1901.

249 (413) Colaptes cafer collaris Vigors

RED-SHAFTED FLICKER

Synonyms—*Colaptes collaris*; *Colaptes mexicanus*; *Colaptes mexicanoides*; *Colaptes ayresii*; *Colaptes cafer*; *Colaptes cafer mexicanus*; *Colaptes cafer hybridus*; *Colaptes auratus mexicanus*; *Colaptes auratus*, part; *Colaptes auratus* var. *hybridus*; Yellow-shafted Flicker, part; Hybrid Flicker.

Status—Common resident of Upper Sonoran and Transition zones almost throughout the state; breeds also locally in the Canadian zone; winters in suitable portions of the Lower Sonoran deserts as well as abundantly in Upper Sonoran and Transition. Flickers of the extreme northern humid coast belt are intermediate towards *saturation*, so far so as to be best referred to that form in cer-

tain cases. The frequently recurring cases of "hybridization", especially in winter birds, are doubtless some of them correctly diagnosed as showing near descent relationship with *auratus*; but I feel confident that many of the specimens showing yellow shafts in greater or less degree or proportion are in reality chromatic variants of *collaris*.

250 (413a) *Colaptes cafer saturator* Ridgway

NORTHWESTERN FLICKER

Status—Common resident of Transition and Boreal zones in extreme northern end of humid coast belt, from Humboldt Bay region northward. Specimens from this area are not typical of *saturator* but are nearest that form; birds from farther south in the same belt, especially in winter (and then south to the San Francisco Bay region), are also intermediate towards *collaris*, but nearest the latter. Flickers have been recorded under the name *saturator* from the Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 9), and Red Bluff (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 206).

251 (414b) *Colaptes chrysoides mearnsi* Ridgway

MEARNS GILDED FLICKER

Synonyms—*Colaptes chrysoides*; Malherbe Flicker; Gilded Flicker.

Status—Fairly common resident locally on the California side of the lower Colorado River, three to five miles above the Laguna Dam (Brown, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 46; J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 135). The metropolis of the species is in the belt of giant cactus, a limited growth of which exists on the California side of the river at the above point.

252 (418) *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli nuttalli* (Audubon)

NUTTALL POOR-WILL

Synonym—*Antrostomus nuttalli*, part.

Status—Fairly common in summer in Transition and Upper Sonoran zones of northeastern California, chiefly east of the Sierran divide. Recorded from Warner Mountain region (Mus. Vert. Zool.) west to Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 116) and Yreka, Siskiyou County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 206), and south along the eastern border of the state to the desert ranges in the vicinity of Death Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 51). Occurs throughout the year in the latter region, and as a winter visitant to the deserts to the southward, as at Yermo, Mohave Desert (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 36) and along the valley of the lower Colorado River, at least to vicinity of the Laguna dam (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 139).

253 (418a) *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli nitidus* Brewster

FROSTED POOR-WILL

Synonym—*Phalaenoptilus nuttalli*, part.

Status—Resident on the Lower Sonoran deserts of southeastern California; common along the lower Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.,

xii, 1914, p. 139). Recorded as far north as Death Valley, Inyo County (Bendire, Life Hist., ii, 1895, p. 157), and west to Witch Creek, San Diego County (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 142). The latter locality also furnishes specimens referable to *californicus*, and it is probable that the one recorded is at least not typical of *nitidus*. The latter form may, however, be confidently expected along the western edge of the Colorado Desert not far east of Witch Creek.

254 (418b) Phalaenoptilus nuttalli californicus Ridgway

DUSKY POOR-WILL

Synonyms—*Anrostomus nuttalli*, part; *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli*, part; *Phalaenoptilus nuttalli nitidus*, part; California Poor-will; Nuttall Whip-poor-will.

Status—Common in summer in the Upper Sonoran zone west of the Sierran divide, both in the western foothills of the Sierras and in the coast ranges, from Gridley, Butte County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 75) and vicinity of South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 41), south to the Mexican boundary, including the west slopes of the Sierra Nevada and the whole San Diegan district. Not recorded from the humid coast belt north of Sonoma County. Occurs locally up into the Transition zone, especially in late summer. Recorded from San Clemente and Santa Catalina islands. Migratory at high altitudes and northerly, but occurs throughout the winter in the foothill region of southern California; taken in January at Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS).

255 (420d) Chordeiles virginianus hesperis Grinnell

PACIFIC NIGHTHAWK

Synonyms—*Chordeiles popetue*; *Chordeiles popetue* var. *henryi*; *Chordeiles virginianus*; *Chordeiles virginianus henryi*, part; Western Nighthawk, part; Bull-bat.

Status—Common summer visitant to high Transition and Boreal zones in extreme northern California, from the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Oberholser, Bull. 86, U. S. Nat. Mus., 1914, p. 50), west to Humboldt Bay (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 132); and along the Sierra Nevada from Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 116) south to Trout Creek, Tulare County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); also, in southern California, on the San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 170); casual (?) at Furnace Creek, Death Valley, June 19, 1891 (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 53; see also Oberholser, *loc. cit.*). Noted rarely in migration elsewhere west of the Sierras: Ukiah, Mendocino County (McGregor, Nidologist, iii, 1896, p. 129); Haywards (Emerson, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 28); Pasadena (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 26). Doubtless most of the valley records under one or other of the synonyms enumerated above really belong to the Texas nighthawk.

256 (421) *Chordeiles acutipennis texensis* Lawrence**TEXAS NIGHTHAWK**

Synonyms—*Chordeiles texensis*; *Chordeiles virginianus henryi*, part; Western Nighthawk, part.

Status—Common summer visitant to Lower Sonoran practically wherever this zone occurs; particularly numerous on the southeastern deserts and in the San Diegan district. Recorded east of the Sierras north to Bishop, in Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 53), and west of the Sierras north to Stanislaus County (Belding, Zoe, II, 1891, p. 99), Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, III, 1901, p. 123) and even to Ukiah, Mendocino County (Oberholser, Bull. 86, U. S. Nat. Mus., 1914, p. 104) and Winslow, Glenn County (W. P. Taylor, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 222). Of casual occurrence on Santa Barbara Island (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 58).

There has been much confusion of this species with *Ch. v. hesperis*; for instance the record of *texensis* from Lake Tahoe (Ray, Osprey, V, 1901, p. 115) with very little doubt belongs to *hesperis*; and conversely many of the records of the "Western" Nighthawk quite surely belong to *texensis*.

257 (422) *Cypseloides niger borealis* (Kennerly)**NORTHERN BLACK SWIFT**

Synonyms—*Cypseloides niger*; *Cypseloides borealis*; *Nephoecetes niger*; Black Swift; Northern Swift.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant to a few widely separated localities in Upper Sonoran and Transition zones: Vicinity of Owens Lake (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 54); Kearsarge Pass, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Santa Cruz, where found nesting in the sea-cliffs (Vrooman, Auk, XVIII, 1901, p. 394; Vrooman, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 176; Dawson, Condor, XVII, 1915, pp. 8-12, figs. 5-8); Monterey County and San Bernardino Mountains (Bendire, Life Hist., II, 1895, p. 175). Recorded casually or in migration at various other points, localities representing extreme portions of the state being Pitt River (Hartert, Cat. Bds. British Mus., XVI, 1892, p. 495), and San Diego (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 79). In my own experience the black swift is a comparatively rare species in this state.

258 (424) *Chaetura vauxi* (Townsend)**VAUX SWIFT**

Synonyms—*Acanthylis pelasgia*; *Acanthylis vauxi*; Oregon Swift.

Status—Common summer visitant locally to the northwest humid coast Transition, from the Santa Cruz district northward. Recorded as breeding near Santa Cruz (Bendire, Life Hist., II, 1895, p. 183), in Marin County (J. Mailliard, Condor, II, 1900, p. 64), and in Humboldt County (H. R. Taylor, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 177). Occurs commonly in both migrations practically throughout the state.

259 (425) Aeronantes melanoleucus (Baird)**WHITE-THROATED SWIFT**

Synonyms—*Panyptila melanoleuca*; *Cypselus saxatilis*; *Micropus melanoleucus*.

Status—Common summer visitant locally east and south of the northern humid coast belt, chiefly to mountainous portions of Upper and Lower Sonoran zones. Occurs on the Santa Barbara Islands and north along the coast to Santa Cruz County. Numerous interiorly throughout the San Diegan and desert regions; north less commonly along the Sierra Nevada as far as Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 117), and along the inner coast ranges to Mount Diablo, Contra Costa County (Cohen, Condor, v, 1903, p. 119). While nesting chiefly or altogether below Transition, the birds forage far and wide even over the highest peaks. Remains in varying numbers through the winter in the San Diegan district, where recorded at that season as far north as Ojai Valley, Ventura County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 55); also Paicines, San Benito County, in January (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS) and in the vicinity of Salton Sea, January (Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 132).

260 (429) Archilochus alexandri (Bourcier and Mulsant)**BLACK-CHINNED HUMMINGBIRD**

Synonym—*Trochilus alexandri*.

Status—Common summer visitant to Lower and Upper Sonoran zones both east and west of the Sierran divide. Recorded as breeding west of the Sierras as far north as lower McCloud River, Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 207). Apparently most abundant in the San Diegan district. East of the Sierran divide, breeds along the Mohave River (Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 56), along the Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 143), and in Owens Valley (Bendire, Life Hist., ii, 1895, p. 198), and recorded, perhaps casually, north to Honey Lake and Camp Bidwell, in the extreme northeastern corner of the state (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 312). Noted in the coast region of west-central California casually north to the San Francisco Bay region: Haywards, Alameda County (J. G. Cooper, Amer. Nat., x, 1876, p. 90); San Geronimo, Marin County (J. Mailliard, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 43). Winters sparingly on the Colorado Desert: Palm Springs, December (J. Grinnell, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 42).

261 (430) Calypte costae (Bourcier)**COSTA HUMMINGBIRD**

Synonyms—*Atthis costae*; *Trochilus costae*; *Selasphorus costae*.

Status—Common summer visitant to the Lower Sonoran zone, in the San Diegan district northwest to Santa Barbara (J. Mailliard, MS), on the Colorado and Mohave deserts, and, northeast of the Sierras, through the Panamint Mountains and Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 56). Rare north of the 35th parallel west of the Sierras: recorded casually from

Haywards (J. G. Cooper, Amer. Nat., x, 1876, p. 90), and Oakland (McGregor, Auk, xiv, 1897, p. 91). Noted in migration on San Clemente Island (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 15), and, perhaps breeding, on Santa Barbara Island (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 60). Has been found in winter on the Colorado Desert: Palm Springs (J. Grinnell, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 42; *ibid.*, xiv, 1912, p. 154).

262 (431) Calypte anna (Lesson)

ANNA HUMMINGBIRD

Synonyms—*Trochilus anna*; *Atthis anna*; *Selasphorus anna*; *Calliphlox anna*; *Ornismya anna*; *Mellisuga anna*; *Trochilus icterocephalus*.

Status—Common resident of the Upper Sonoran zone west of the Sierran Divide: San Diegan district and central coast district north to include the San Francisco Bay region; western foothills of Sierras and innermost northern coast ranges to head of Sacramento Valley. Northernmost records: Ferndale and Eureka, Humboldt County, in winter (C. M. Wilder, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 129; Clay, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 184), Cahto, Mendocino County (McGregor, Nidologist, iii, 1896, p. 130), Mount Sanhedrin (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 582), Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 117), and Yreka (Feilner, Ann. Rep. Smiths. Inst., 1865, p. 429). All these stations are doubtless beyond the regular breeding area of this species. As with all our hummingbirds there is a post-breeding upward invasion, so that mid-summer finds many individuals temporarily in Transition and even Boreal of nearby mountain ranges. The species has also been recorded from Santa Catalina, Santa Cruz and the Farallon islands; casually in winter from the Colorado Desert: Palm Springs (J. Grinnell, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 42), Mecca and Brawley (Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 132). In its breeding range and throughout the year as well, save for the temporary partial exodus noted above, the Anna Hummingbird adheres with remarkable closeness to the Upper Sonoran life zone.

263 (433) Selasphorus rufus (Gmelin)

RUFOUS HUMMINGBIRD

Synonyms—*Trochilus rufus*, part; *Selasphorus ruber*, part; *Selasphorus henshawi*; *Calliphlox rufa*; Red-backed Hummingbird.

Status—Common migrant the whole length of the state west of the deserts; in spring through the valley and foothill regions of the Pacific slope, in summer and fall chiefly along the mountain ranges. In spring, the species arrives early (March and even February), and some individuals are still about till early May. The return migration begins the last week of June (old males, followed in two or three weeks by females and young-of-the-year). The result of this state of affairs is that many unqualified records of breeding encumber even our most authoritative literature, which records were in all probability based either on the occurrence of *rufus* in a locality during its supposed breeding season, or upon misidentification of the eggs and nests of other species of hummingbirds. It is quite possible that *rufus* breeds in the Boreal zone along the central Sierra Nevada (though I have failed to establish even one undoubted instance of the

several on record); but it is very improbable that it breeds in Transition or below. (See J. Grinnell, *Condor*, III, 1901, p. 128.)

264 (434)

***Selasphorus alleni* Henshaw**

ALLEN HUMMINGBIRD

Synonyms—*Trochilus alleni*; *Trochilus rufus*, part; *Selasphorus rufus*, part; *Selasphorus ruber*, part.

Status—Common summer visitant to the humid coast belt (Transition and high Upper Sonoran zones). Breeds south through the San Francisco Bay region and Santa Cruz district at least to middle Monterey County; also at Santa Barbara (Jeffries, *Auk*, vi, 1889, p. 221; Bowles, *Condor*, xiv, 1912, p. 77), and at Santa Paula, Ventura County (Willett, *Pac. Coast Avif.* no. 7, 1912, p. 61); also on San Clemente, Santa Catalina and Santa Cruz islands where resident throughout the year, these being the only localities in the state where the species winters regularly. Occurs commonly as a spring migrant through the lower parts of the San Diegan district, where it arrives early: January 26 at San Diego (Torrey, *Condor*, xi, 1909, p. 173). In its southward movement, it appears in midsummer along the higher mountain ranges, at least from Mount Pinos southeastward. The easternmost record in northern California is Mount Sanhedrin (Stone, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1904, p. 582). The Allen Hummingbird is thus confined both as a migrant and breeding bird to a relatively narrow coastal area the full length of the state.

265 (436)

***Stellula calliope* (Gould)**

CALLIOPE HUMMINGBIRD

Synonyms—*Trochilus calliope*; *Selasphorus calliope*; *Callothorax calliope*; *Atthis calliope*.

Status—Common summer visitant to upper Transition and Canadian zones along the entire Sierra Nevada, north through the Shasta region; thence east to Warner Mountains, Modoc County (*Mus. Vert. Zool.*) and west to Wildcat Peak, Siskiyou County (*Mus. Vert. Zool.*); south through the Mount Whitney region, and in southern California from Mount Pinos to the San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, v, 1908, p. 72). Recorded in adjacent country during migration, casually west to San Francisco Bay: Oakland (*Mus. Vert. Zool.*), Haywards (Emerson, *Zoe*, iv, 1893, p. 179), and Berkeley (Belding, *Land Bds. Pac. Dist.*, 1890, p. 89). The breeding records from the coast region are very probably erroneous. As before stated, the facts that when one or two species of hummingbird are nesting, other species may be passing through the region, and that females of the different species are similar to one another in general appearance, have undoubtedly led to misidentification in a regrettably large part of the literature relative to the hummingbirds of California; for instance in Bendire's *Life Histories*. The Calliope hummingbird seems to be adherent to semi-arid Transition and Boreal (hence interiorly), and its range is thus in a way complementary to that of the Allen hummingbird of the coastal region.

266 (444)

Tyrannus tyrannus (Linnaeus)

EASTERN KINGBIRD

Status—Rare transient visitant; two records: one individual seen by A. K. Fisher at Olancho, near southern end of Owens Lake, June 29, 1891 (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 59); immature male secured by W. B. Judson at Santa Monica, August 31, 1895 (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 29); the latter specimen is now no. 10253, Mus. Vert. Zool. The species probably occurs not infrequently as a summer visitant along the extreme north-eastern borders of the state.

267 (447)

Tyrannus verticalis Say

WESTERN KINGBIRD

Synonyms—*Muscicapa verticalis*; Arkansas Kingbird; Arkansas Flycatcher.

Status—Common summer visitant to Upper and Lower Sonoran zones both east and west of the Sierras and almost everywhere these zones occur; breeds also locally in Transition. Of wider distribution during migration. Most abundant in the interior semi-arid valleys. Rare or absent on the deserts, save in migration, and in the humid coast belt north of Sonoma County and west of Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County.

268 (448)

Tyrannus vociferans Swainson

CASSIN KINGBIRD

Synonym—Cassin Flycatcher.

Status—Fairly common resident locally in the Lower Sonoran zone in the San Diegan district northwest to Santa Barbara. More in evidence in winter, when *T. verticalis* is absent, for in summer *T. vociferans* is far outnumbered by *verticalis*. Winters also irregularly north to Santa Cruz (J. G. Cooper, Orn. Calif., I, 1870, p. 314). Occurs commonly as a summer visitant, and breeding, at Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, III, 1901, p. 123; also eggs in Mailliard coll.). Recorded, further, from Santa Cruz Island, November (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 127), the Providence Mountains, eastern San Bernardino County (F. Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 102), and, in winter, Imperial Valley (Van Rossem, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 132).

269 (454)

Myiarchus cinerascens cinerascens (Lawrence)

ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER

Synonyms—*Myiobius crinitus*; *Tyrannus crinitus*; *Myiarchus mexicanus*; *Myiarchus crinitus cinerascens*; *Tyrannula cinerascens*.

Status—Common summer visitant to Lower and Upper Sonoran zones both on the desert and the Pacific drainage. Northernmost record east of the Sierra Nevada: Honey Lake, Lassen County (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 309); northernmost west of the Sierras: Baird, Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 209). Most northwestern records: Ukiah, Mendocino County (McGregor, Nidologist, III, 1896, p. 129), and Covelo, Mendocino County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Casual visitant to the Farallon Islands (Dawson, Condor,

xiii, 1911, p. 180). More widespread at low levels in spring; in late summer visits higher altitudes, even well through Transition, at least in southern California. Winters casually in Imperial Valley (Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 132).

270 (456) Sayornis phoebe (Latham)

EASTERN PHOEBE

Status—Casual visitant; but two records: male specimen, now no. 1849 in the Swarth collection, on deposit in Mus. Vert. Zool., obtained at San Fernando, Los Angeles County, February 14, 1901 (see Swarth, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 66); specimen, now no. 23461 Mus. Vert. Zool., taken at Moss Beach, near Pacific Grove, Monterey County, March 7, 1913 (Brooks, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 182).

271 (457) Sayornis sayus (Bonaparte)

SAY PHOEBE

Synonyms—*Myiobius saya*; *Tyrannula saya*; *Sayornis pallida*; Say Flycatcher.

Status—Breeds commonly in arid Upper and Lower Sonoran zones widely east of the Sierran divide, but only locally on the Pacific slope. Resident on the southeastern deserts north through the Inyo region to Mono Lake (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 11). Breeds in portions of the San Diegan district (Escondido, Elsinore, Whittier, San Bernardino, Sespe, etc.), in the southern part of the San Joaquin basin, and northwest as far as Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 123); also in the upper Sacramento Valley (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 209). Common winter visitant widely to the San Diegan district, even on the Santa Barbara Islands, and north, west of the Sierran divide and chiefly east of the humid coast belt, to the head of the Sacramento Valley. Recorded also, as a transient, from Shasta Valley (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 117), Sisson (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 205), and Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 9). Not reported at any season from the humid coast belt north of Sebastopol, Sonoma County.

272 (458) Sayornis nigricans (Swainson)

BLACK PHOEBE

Synonyms—*Muscicapa semiatra*; *Myiobius nigricans*; *Tyrannula nigricans*; *Tyrannus nigricans*; *Muscicapa nigricans*; *Sayornis nigricans semiatra*; Black Flycatcher.

Status—Common resident of Upper and Lower Sonoran zones west of the Sierran divide, south through the San Diegan district, and north through the San Francisco Bay region and Sacramento Valley; less common farther north through the humid coast belt, even to Crescent City (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 41). Northernmost recorded breeding station: Baird, Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 209). Occurs in winter on portions of the southeastern deserts, as along the Colorado River; also on the Santa Bar-

bara Islands. Occurs sparingly east of the Sierra Nevada in the Death Valley region and north through Owens Valley to Bishop Creek, Inyo County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 63).

273 (459) *Nuttallornis borealis* (Swainson)

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER

Synonyms—*Contopus borealis*; *Tyrannus borealis*; *Tyrannus cooperi*.

Status—Common summer visitant to the Transition and Canadian zones in the Sierras and Coast Ranges, the whole length of the state. Southeasternmost breeding record, Cuyamaca Mountains, San Diego County (Bendire, Life Hist., II, 1895, p. 282); northeasternmost, Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), though otherwise not recorded east of the Sierras except as a migrant. Breeds west to the coast from Monterey County northward. Ordinarily confined in summer to areas well above the lower edge of Transition; but noted locally during that season in country that is dominantly high Upper Sonoran, at Stanford University (W. K. Fisher, Condor, VI, 1904, p. 108), and at Berkeley (J. Grinnell, Condor, XVI, 1914, p. 32), where planted coniferous trees form extensive groves, thus introducing Transition zone conditions. The species occurs rather widely in migration, through the valleys both east and west of the Sierran divide, casually to the Farallon Islands (Dawson, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 180).

274 (462) *Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni* (Swainson)

WESTERN WOOD PEWEE

Synonyms—*Contopus richardsoni*; *Horizopus richardsoni*; *Tyrannula virens*; *Contopus virens* var. *richardsoni*; *Contopus richardsoni saturatus*; Short-legged Pewee.

Status—Common summer visitant to Upper Sonoran, Transition and Canadian almost wherever these zones occur. Most abundant in Transition along the main mountain ranges; fewer in the more arid regions east of the Sierras, and in the northern humid coast belt. Widely distributed during migration over the low country both east and west of the Sierras, even to the Santa Barbara and Farallon islands.

275 (464) *Empidonax difficilis difficilis* Baird

WESTERN FLYCATCHER

Synonyms—*Empidonax flaviventris*; *Empidonax flaviventris difficilis*; *Empidonax cineritius*; *Empidonax difficilis cineritius*; *Empidonax insulicola*; Island Flycatcher; San Lucas Flycatcher; Western Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

Status—Common summer visitant to portions of the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones the whole length of the state west of the Sierran divide; also in the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs almost universally throughout the state during migration. Breeds most abundantly in certain foothill localities in the San Diegan district and in the southern humid coast belt including the San Francisco Bay region, but more sparingly along

the Sierra Nevada. Breeding birds from Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, San Clemente and Santa Catalina islands have been referred to a separate species, *insulicola* (Oberholser, Auk, xiv, 1897, p. 300), but apparently without adequate reason (see J. Grinnell, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 74). Summer birds from the Cuyamaca Mountains, San Diego County have been called by the same name, *cineritius*, as the form from southern Lower California. This does not seem to express the facts, for several breeding birds at hand from the Cuyamaca region show no characters outside the range of variation among more northern examples of *difficilis*.

276 (466) *Empidonax trailli trailli* (Audubon)

TRAILL FLYCATCHER

Synonyms—*Tyrannula trailli*; *Myiobius pusilla*; *Empidonax pusillus*; *Empidonax trailli* var. *pusillus*; Little Flycatcher.

Status—Summer visitant to suitable portions of Lower and Upper Sonoran zones and rarely low Transition, both east and west of the Sierran divide. Most numerous in the willow tracts in the beds of large valleys. Breeds along streams well into the foot-hill regions, but apparently seldom above the limits of Upper Sonoran. Northernmost summer record east of the Sierras: Goose Lake, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); breeds sparingly in the Inyo region (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 65). Northernmost record west of the Sierra Nevada: Scott River, Siskiyou County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Breeds south to base of Cuyamaca Mountains, San Diego County (Anthony, Auk, xii, 1895, p. 390). Widely spread over the lowlands of the state generally, during spring migration; in the return migration which begins in midsummer this flycatcher like many other insectivorous birds invades the higher mountains, even to the Canadian zone, which fact has probably led to the erroneous recording of the species as a breeding bird above its real breeding range.

277 (468) *Empidonax hammondi* (Xantus)

HAMMOND FLYCATCHER

Synonym—*Tyrannula hammondi*.

Status—Common spring transient through the valleys of southern and central California; less common in the fall, occurring in the mountains as well as the lowlands. Passes in migration both east and west of the Sierras, but not through the coast belt north of Monterey County; in fact the only unquestioned record for the northwestern section of the state, north of Monterey and west of Mount Shasta, is Cotati, Sonoma County, April 21 (Mailliard coll.). Of the many records of the breeding of this species along the Sierras, not one has been authenticated, though a few remain untested. At any rate, I am confident that all breeding records from southern California, and central California west of the Sierras, are erroneous—most emphatically those from the San Jacinto and San Bernardino mountains. In these and doubtless most other cases *E. griseus* or *E. wrighti* was mistaken for it. Breeding of *hammondi* in the high central and northern Sierras is not improbable, but the records to this effect need verification.

278 (469)

Empidonax wrighti Baird

WRIGHT FLYCATCHER

Synonyms—*Empidonax obscurus*, part; *Empidonax griseus*, part; *Empidonax canescens*, part; Gray Flycatcher, part.

Status—Common summer visitant to high Transition and Canadian zones along both slopes of the Sierras, from Mount Shasta south to the Mount Whitney region; also to the innermost northern coast ranges: South Yolla Bolly and Mt. Sanhedrin (Mus. Vert. Zool.), to the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and to the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains of southern California (Mus. Vert. Zool.). There are authentic breeding records from all the above indicated areas. Occurs sparingly in migration through the valleys both east and west of the Sierras, but not at all in the coast region of central and northern California.

279 (469.1)

Empidonax griseus Brewster

GRAY FLYCATCHER

Synonyms—*Empidonax obscurus*, part; *Empidonax wrighti*, part; *Empidonax canescens*, part; Wright Flycatcher, part.

Status—Fairly common transient and winter visitant in the valleys of the San Diegan district, where recorded from a number of localities northwest to Saticoy (J. G. Cooper, Auk, iv, 1887, pp. 85, 92), and Ventura (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Amer. Bds., iii, 1874, p. 520); also on the southeastern deserts, as along the Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 153), north to Goffs, eastern San Bernardino County (Hollister, Auk, xxv, 1908, p. 459). I am much puzzled by the occurrence of this species in so consistently typical form in migration, and then apparently disappearing. For I now doubt that the breeding flycatchers from the high San Gabriel, San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains can be properly referred to *griseus*, but believe they are *wrighti* (see Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, pp. 257-259). Typical *griseus* does not seem to have been authentically reported in summer north of the Mexican boundary, and the possibility presents itself that the species is like *Pyrocephalus* and *Passerculus rostratus* which breed south and come north for the winter!

280 (471)

Pyrocephalus rubinus mexicanus Selater

VERMILION FLYCATCHER

Synonyms—*Pyrocephalus rubineus*; *Pyrocephalus mexicanus*; Red Flycatcher.

Status—Common resident in the mesquite belt of the Colorado desert; northwest through the Imperial valley at least to Torres, Riverside County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and north along the Colorado River to Needles (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 153). Winters regularly but in small numbers, to the westward in the lowlands of the San Diegan district, from which there are many records, from San Diego (J. G. Cooper, Auk, iv, 1887, p. 92) northwest

to Santa Barbara (Torrey, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 109). This species is thus notable for its partial shifting during the winter season west and north from its breeding area, though it is so far impossible to designate the exact geographic source of the individuals participating in this movement.

281 (474e) *Otocoris alpestris actia* Oberholser

CALIFORNIA HORNED LARK

Synonyms—*Otocoris alpestris*, part; *Eremophila cornuta*; *Eremophila alpestris chrysolaeama*, part; *Otocorys chrysolaeama*; *Otocoris rufa*; *Otocoris alpestris chrysolaeama*; *Otocoris alpestris rubea*, part; *Phileremos cornutus*, part; *Alauda alpestris*; *Otocoris alpestris arenicola*, part; *Otocorys strigata*, part; Mexican Horned Lark; Sky Lark.

Status—Common resident of the valleys and plains west of the Sierran divide from the vicinity of Stockton and San Francisco Bay in central California, south throughout the San Joaquin Valley and coastal area, and all through the San Diegan district to the Mexican line. This form also occurs limitedly on the desert drainage in Tehachapi Pass, in extreme northwestern Los Angeles County (Antelope Valley), and in San Geronio Pass. These birds exhibit intermediateness towards *O. a. ammophila*. The northernmost breeding record is Cotati, Sonoma County (Mailliard coll.). Oberholser (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiv, 1902, p. 849) found that the birds from Milton, etc., San Joaquin County, are intermediate towards *O. a. rubea*.

282 (474f) *Otocoris alpestris rubea* Henshaw

RUDDY HORNED LARK

Synonyms—*Otocoris alpestris*, part; *Eremophila alpestris chrysolaeama*, part; *Alauda rufa*; *Otocoris rubea*.

Status—Common resident in the northern Sacramento Valley. Recorded as breeding from Red Bluff, Tehama County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 210) south to Lincoln, Placer County (Adams, Placer Co. Inst. Res., 1909, p. 35) and Drytown, Amador County, not typical (Mailliard coll.). Recorded in winter north to Battle Creek, Shasta County (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiv, 1902, p. 853), southwestward casually to Santa Cruz (Oberholser, *loc. cit.*).

283 (474g) *Otocoris alpestris strigata* Henshaw

STREAKED HORNED LARK

Synonym—*Otocorys strigata*, part.

Status—Irregular winter visitant to the northern part of the state, chiefly through the Sacramento Valley. Recorded south to Stockton (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 106), and San Francisco (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiv, 1902, p. 838). According to the latter authority breeding horned larks from the vicinity of Lake Tahoe are referable to this form, though probably as a result of intergradation between *O. a. merrilli* and *O. a. rubea*.

284 (474i) *Otocoris alpestris merrilli* Dwight**DUSKY HORNED LARK**

Synonyms—*Eremophila alpestris*; *Otocoris alpestris leucolaema*, part; *Otocoris alpestris rubea*, part.

Status—Common resident of the Modoc region of northeastern California. Recorded as summering west to Shasta Valley (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 118), and south to Donner, Nevada County (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiv, 1902, p. 836). Occurs in winter widely through northern California, south to Lake Tahoe (C. Barlow, Condor, III, 1901, p. 167) and Stockton (Oberholser, *loc. cit.*), and west to Upper Lake, Lake County, and Yreka, Siskiyou County (J. Grinnell, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 52).

285 (474e) *Otocoris alpestris leucolaema* (Cooper)**DESERT HORNED LARK**

Synonym—*Otocoris alpestris arenicola*, part.

Status—Winter visitant to the Inyo region of extreme eastern California; casual west of the Sierras at Stockton (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiv, 1902, pp. 820, 824). Recorded by the same authority as breeding on the White Mountains, Mono or Inyo county.

286 (—) *Otocoris alpestris ammophila* Oberholser**MOHAVE HORNED LARK**

Synonyms—*Otocoris alpestris arenicola*, part; *Otocoris alpestris pallida*, part; Desert Horned Lark, part.

Status—Common resident locally in the valleys of the Mohave desert and southern part of the Inyo region; recorded from northern part of Owens Valley and Panamint Mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 66) southeast to Ivanpah Valley, San Bernardino County (Hollister, Auk, xxv, 1908, p. 460), and southwest to Mohave, Kern County (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiv, 1902, p. 851), Victorville, San Bernardino County (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 76; Mus. Vert. Zool.), and, casually, to Santa Ysabel, San Diego County (Oberholser, *loc. cit.*).

287 (474j, part) *Otocoris alpestris leucansiptila* Oberholser**YUMA HORNED LARK**

Synonym—*Otocoris alpestris pallida*, part.

Status—Common resident locally in the bed of the Colorado desert. Recorded from Coyote Well, Imperial County, east to Yuma (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxiv, 1902, p. 865), and northwest to Mecca, Riverside County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

288 (474n) *Otocoris alpestris insularis* Townsend**ISLAND HORNED LARK**

Synonyms—*Otocoris alpestris strigata*, part; *Otocoris alpestris rubea*, part;

Otocoris insularis; *Phileremos cornutus*, part; *Otocoris alpestris*, part; *Eremophila alpestris* var. *chrysolaeama*, part; Streaked Horned Lark, part.

Status—Common resident on all of the Santa Barbara Islands: San Clemente (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, 1890, pp. 140, 141; and many other records), Santa Catalina (Bendire, Life Hist., II, 1895, p. 347; and others), San Nicolas (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 10; and others), Santa Barbara Island (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., IV, 1870, p. 78; and other records), Anacapa (Willett, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 172), Santa Cruz Island (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 248; and others), Santa Rosa Island (Townsend, *loc. cit.*), and San Miguel (Streator, Orn. & Ool., XIII, 1888, p. 54; and others). Of casual occurrence in winter on the mainland coast: Alamitos Bay, Los Angeles County, "December 4" [= January 18] (Linton, Condor, X, 1908, p. 181).

239 (475)

***Pica pica hudsonia* (Sabine)**

BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE

Synonyms—*Pica pica*; *Pica hudsonica*; *Pica melanoleuca hudsonica*; American Magpie.

Status—Common resident in Transition and Upper Sonoran zones northeast of the Sierran divide, that is, in the Modoc region. Recorded south along the eastern margin of the state through the Tahoe district to Mono Lake (W. K. Fisher, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 11) and even to Independence, Inyo County (Swarth, MS), and west along the northern boundary as far as Shasta Valley (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 118).

290 (476)

***Pica nuttalli* (Audubon)**

YELLOW-BILLED MAGPIE

Synonyms—*Corvus nuttalli*; *Corvus pica*; *Pica melanoleuca nuttalli*; *Pica melanoleuca*; *Cleptes nuttalli*; *Pica caudata* var. *nuttalli*.

Status—Common resident locally in Upper and Lower Sonoran zones west of the Sierra Nevada, chiefly in the San Joaquin-Sacramento basin. Recorded north as far as Red Bluff, Tehama County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., X, 1887, p. 211; Mus. Vert. Zool.); west, north of the latitude of San Francisco Bay, to Mount Saint Helena (W. K. Fisher, Condor, II, 1900, p. 137), east to Clipper Gap, Placer County (Adams, Placer Co. Inst. Res., 1909, p. 35); south in the San Joaquin Valley to the Tulare Lake region (Goldman, Condor, X, 1908, p. 204), and vicinity of Visalia (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 86); west, south of San Francisco Bay, to Watsonville, Santa Cruz County (Hunter, Condor, VI, 1904, p. 24), and to the coast of southern Monterey County (Jenkins, Condor, VIII, 1906, p. 127); south through the inner coastal valleys as far as Santa Paula, Ventura County (Evermann, Auk, III, 1886, p. 181) and formerly or rarely to Simi and Conejo valleys, Ventura County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 67). Now less common and much more restricted in range than formerly. There are early records for San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Santa Barbara, and even San Diego. The last named station may, however, have been given erroneously.

291 (478a) *Cyanocitta stelleri frontalis* (Ridgway)

BLUE-FRONTED JAY

Synonyms—*Cyanocitta stelleri*, part; *Cyanura stelleri*, part; *Cyanura stelleri frontalis*, part; *Cyanocorax stelleri*.

Status—Common resident of Transition and Canadian along the whole length of the Sierra Nevada, and on the mountains of southern California from those of Ventura County southeast to the Cuyamaca Mountains in San Diego County; also in the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.) and in the northern inner coast ranges from Siskiyou County south to Mount Saint Helena (W. K. Fisher, Condor, II, 1900, p. 137), and Mount George, east of Napa Valley (A. O. U. Check-List, 3rd ed., 1910, p. 223); also in vicinity of Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo County (Swarth, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 163). Recorded as reaching the coast of Sonoma County (J. Mailliard, Condor, X, 1908, p. 134; Mus. Vert. Zool.), but otherwise replaced in the humid coast belt by *C. s. carbonacea*. Westernmost records of *frontalis* in extreme northern California are Walker P. O., Siskiyou County (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 9), and Helena, Trinity County (L. Kellogg, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 119); intergradation with *carbonacea* takes place in about the longitude of those places. Not recorded from the desert ranges southeast of the Sierra Nevada. There is a partial winter movement down into the western foothills of the Sierras, and even out onto the valleys sporadically; thus *frontalis* has been recorded in winter from Santa Barbara (Streator, Orn. & Ool., XI, 1886, p. 66), Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, III, 1901, p. 124), Stockton (Sampson, Condor, III, 1901, p. 37), and Marysville (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., I, 1879, p. 422).

292 (478e) *Cyanocitta stelleri carbonacea* Grinnell

COAST JAY

Synonyms—*Cyanocitta stelleri*, part; *Cyanura stelleri*, part; *Cyanura stelleri frontalis*, part; Steller Jay.

Status—Common resident of the Transition zone in the humid coast belt from southern Monterey County north to the Oregon line. Recorded east to Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 9), and to mountains on west side of Napa Valley (A. O. U. Check-List, 3rd ed., 1910, p. 223); also east of San Francisco Bay, at Berkeley (J. Grinnell, Condor, XVI, 1914, p. 33), in Calaveras Valley, Santa Clara County (Carriger and Ray, Condor, XIII, 1911, pp. 73, 74), and on Mount Diablo (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Recorded in winter east at the south to the Gabilan Mountains, San Benito County (A. O. U. Check-List, *loc. cit.*). A hiatus exists in the range of this subspecies along the north coast in Sonoma County, from the vicinity of Freestone to Cazadero, this interval being occupied by the race *frontalis* which appears to have pushed its way westward from the interior through the humid coast belt (series of specimens in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

293 (480)

Aphelocoma woodhousei (Baird)

WOODHOUSE JAY

Status—Fairly common resident locally in arid parts of the Upper Sonoran zone east of the Sierran divide. Recorded as follows: between Chat and Beckwith Pass, eastern Lassen County (Ray, Osprey, v, 1901, p. 117); White, Inyo, Argus, Coso, and Panamint mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 69); east slope of Sierra Nevada, near Carroll Creek, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Providence Mountains, northeastern San Bernardino County (F. Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 102); New York Mountain, at eastern end of Providence Range (Hollister, Auk, xxv, 1908, p. 460).

294 (481+481b) **Aphelocoma californica californica** (Vigors)

CALIFORNIA JAY

Synonyms—*Garrulus californicus*; *Cyanocitta californica*; *Cyanocorax californicus*; *Garrulus ultramarinus*; *Corvus ultramarinus*; *Cyanocitta floridana californicus*, part; *Aphelocoma floridana* var. *californica*; *Aphelocoma californica obscura*; Belding Jay.

Status—Common resident of the Upper Sonoran zone, chiefly west of the Sierran divide. Ranges locally up into Transition, especially in the humid coast belt. Occurs on the east slope of the Sierras as well as on the west, in some places, as near Owens Lake (Bendire, Life Hist., II, 1895, p. 374; Mus. Vert. Zool.), Mono Lake (W. K. Fisher, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 11), and northeastward through the Modoc region to west and east bases of the Warner Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Northernmost record along or near the coast: Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County (W. K. Fisher, Condor, VI, 1904, p. 51), next interiorly, Helena, Trinity County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Abundant south through the coast region the whole length of the state. In the San Diegan district the species occurs on the desert slopes of the mountain ranges, but has not been observed beyond their eastern bases. There appear to be no adequate grounds for the recognition of a subspecies *obscura* in extreme southern California (see J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, pp. 261-262).

295 (481.1)

Aphelocoma insularis Henshaw

SANTA CRUZ ISLAND JAY

Synonyms—*Cyanocitta floridana* var. *californica*, part; Santa Cruz Jay.

Status—Common resident on the wooded portions of Santa Cruz Island (see Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 68).

296 (485)

Perisoreus obscurus obscurus Ridgway

OREGON JAY

Synonym—*Cractes obscurus*.

Status—Fairly common resident in Transition and Boreal in the northern humid coast belt. Recorded repeatedly from the vicinity of Humboldt Bay; also from Orick, Humboldt County (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 42), and from near Mendocino, Mendocino County (Heller, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 46); the latter is the southernmost record.

297 (485a) *Perisoreus obscurus griseus* Ridgway

GRAY JAY

Synonyms—*Perisoreus canadensis*; *Perisoreus canadensis* var. *obscurus*; *Perisoreus obscurus*, part; *Cractes obscurus griseus*; Oregon Jay, part; Canada Jay.

Status—Fairly common resident locally in the Boreal zone of northern California east of the humid coast belt. Recorded as follows: near Camp Bidwell [= Warner Mountains?] (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 308); Warner Mountains, towards southern end (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Spanish Springs Camp, near Beswick, Shasta County (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 42); Mount Shasta and Mount Lassen (Feilner, Ann. Rep. Smiths. Inst., 1865, pp. 421, 427). There is a record from Summit and Castle Peak, Nevada County (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., I, 1879, p. 423), but this has never been corroborated.

298 (486) *Corvus corax sinuatus* Wagler

WESTERN RAVEN

Synonyms—*Corvus corax*; *Corvus carnivorus*; *Corvus corax carnivorus*; *Corvus cacalotl*; *Corvus catatoll*; *Corvus corax clarionensis*; Mexican Raven; American Raven; Colorado Raven.

Status—Common resident locally throughout the state, on the most arid deserts and in the northern humid coast belt as well as in the interlying area. Now scarce or absent in the most thickly settled counties. Notably numerous on and around the islands of the Santa Barbara group. Specimens from there have been assigned to another form, *clarionensis*; but comparison of all available material discloses to me no grounds for distinguishing more than one form of raven within the state.

299 (488b) *Corvus brachyrhynchos hesperis* Ridgway

WESTERN CROW

Synonyms—*Corvus americanus*; *Corvus ossifragus*; *Corvus caurinus*; *Corvus frugivorus*; *Corvus frugivorus caurinus*; *Corvus americanus caurinus*; *Corvus americanus hesperis*; California Crow; Common Crow.

Status—Common resident of the interior valleys west of the Sierran divide, and of the seacoast and adjacent valleys from Monterey County northward, including the San Francisco Bay region. Fairly common locally in the lowlands of the San Diegan district, south to Campo, breeding (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Not recorded east of the Sierran divide except in extreme northern California where noted east to Fort Crook, eastern Shasta County (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 303) and at Eagle Lake, Lassen County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS); also at Brawley in the Imperial Valley (Van Rossem, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 132). The crows of the northwest coast might be expected to approach *caurinus*, under which name they have been frequently recorded, which, however, they do not seem to do, according to the material at hand.

300 (491) *Nucifraga columbiana* (Wilson)**CLARKE NUTCRACKER**

Synonyms—*Picicorvus columbianus*; Clarke Crow.

Status—Common resident of high Transition, Canadian and Hudsonian zones of the Sierra Nevada along their whole length, on the Panamint, Inyo and White mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 72), and on the high mountains of southern California from Mount Pinos, Ventura County (A. K. Fisher, *loc. cit.*) southeast to the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.). At the north, common on the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), west to the Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 10), head of Bear Creek, Trinity County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and south on the highest of the northern inner coast ranges as far as South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 42; Mus. Vert. Zool.). Although there is a temporary vertical movement to slightly lower altitudes in late summer, the species is remarkably stationary. There are but two records of casual occurrence away from the near vicinity of its breeding range: Point Reyes, Marin County, November 19, 1900 (J. Mailliard, Condor, III, 1901, p. 16), and Laguna Mountain, San Diego County, as a possible transient (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 69).

301 (492) *Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus* (Wied)**PINYON JAY**

Synonyms—*Gymnokitta cyanocephala*; Maximilian Jay.

Status—Common resident locally of arid Upper Sonoran and Transition chiefly along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada and ranges of southern California, and on the desert ranges of the Inyo district. Recorded north to Fort Crook, eastern Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1877, p. 213), and north base of Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 121); south to San Jacinto Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and Laguna Mountain, San Diego County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 69). Its permanent habitat is closely coincident with the presence of the pinyon (*Pinus monophylla*) and juniper (*Juniperus occidentalis*). But the species is disposed to undertake wanderings, when flocks appear sporadically in remote places irrespective of season or faunal conditions. In this category are the occurrences at Pasadena in fall of 1894 (Gaylord, Nidologist, III, 1896, p. 106), in San Bernardino in October, 1914 (Wall, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 59), Pacific Grove, near Monterey, in December, 1895 (J. Mailliard, Auk, xv, 1898, p. 198), Berkeley, October 5, 1911 (J. Grinnell, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 33), Clipper Gap, Placer County, in December, 1908 (Adams, Placer Co. Inst. Res., 1909, p. 36), and Eureka, Humboldt County, February 2, 1912 (specimen taken by F. J. Smith, in Mus. Vert. Zool.).

302 (494) *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linnaeus)**BOBOLINK**

Status—Rare transient; four records: Redwood City, female taken Sep-

tember 17, 1897 (Littlejohn, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, 1899, p. 73); Monterey, female taken October 14, 1896 (Breninger, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, 1899, p. 93); Mono Lake, a flock in September, 1901 (W. K. Fisher, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 11); San Bruno Lake, San Mateo County, male taken between June 5 and 10, 1911 (W. P. Taylor, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 211).

303 (495, part) *Molothrus ater artemisiae* Grinnell

NEVADA COWBIRD

Synonyms—*Melanothrus ater*; *Molothrus pecoris*, part; *Molothrus ater*, part.

Status—Rather rare in summer east of the Sierra Nevada, in the Modoc and Inyo regions: ten miles north of Alturus, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Camp Independence, Inyo County (Hoffman, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, no. 2, 1881, p. 229); Death Valley, Inyo County, June 20 (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 73; specimen examined by me). The record from the "Sacramento Valley" (Baird, Pac. R. R. Rep., IX, 1858, p. 524) is rather more likely to pertain to this form than to the next. Casual visitant to the Farallon Islands, June 2 (Dawson, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 181). I have examined an adult male specimen typical of *artemisiae* taken at Borego Spring, eastern San Diego County, April 30, 1896; this is in the Stephens collection, and with little doubt was a migrant. Recorded also from Yermo, Mohave Desert, June 1 to 7, 1911 (Lamb, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 37).

304 (495a) *Molothrus ater obscurus* (Gmelin)

DWARF COWBIRD

Synonyms—*Molothrus ater*, part; *Molothrus pecoris*, part; Cow Blackbird.

Status—Common in summer on the Colorado Desert, keeping in the near vicinity of water. Recorded all along the Colorado River north to the Nevada line (Hollister, Auk, XXV, 1908, p. 460; and many other records); northwest to Independence, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); west to Mecca, at northwest end of Salton Sea (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, 1909, p. 281) and to Borego Spring, San Diego County (specimen in Stephens coll. examined by me); northwest to Yermo, Mohave Desert (Lamb, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 37). Positively identified from vicinity of Bakersfield, Kern County (Swarth, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 161), Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, breeding (J. Mailliard, Condor, XVI, 1914, p. 261), and from valley of South Fork of Kern River near Weldon (Mus. Vert. Zool.). A cowbird, probably of this subspecies, though not definitely so determined, has been recorded as breeding on the Pacific slopes of Los Angeles and Ventura counties (Law, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 174; Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 70), and as occurring in the Fresno district (Tyler, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 9, 1913, pp. 67-68). Occurs in winter on the lower Colorado River (Daggett, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 39; Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 90), and northwest to Mecca (Van Rossem, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 132); also specimen (no. 21274, Mus. Vert. Zool.) from San Diego, December 10, 1911.

305 (497) Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus (Bonaparte)

YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD

Synonyms—*Agelaius xanthocephalus*; *Xanthocephalus longipes*; *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*.

Status—Common in summer in the vicinity of lakes and marshes in the northeastern plateau area and in the San Joaquin-Sacramento basin; of irregular occurrence elsewhere, almost everywhere within the state, except in the northwest coast belt and in the rougher mountainous sections. Recorded as breeding west locally to San Jose (Van Denburgh, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., xxxviii, 1899, p. 168), and south to Nigger Slough, Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 32), Bear Valley, San Bernardino County (Morcom, Ridgw. Orn. Club, Bull. no. 2, 1887, p. 47), and San Jacinto Lake, Riverside County (Willett and Jay, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 160). Winters irregularly in the San Diegan district and on suitable parts of the Colorado desert. Appears during migration at many localities both on the desert and western slopes; but not recorded at any season in northwestern California west of the west base of Mount Shasta and north of Petaluma, nor from any of the islands.

306 (499) Agelaius phoeniceus californicus Nelson

BI-COLORED RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

Synonyms—*Agelaius phoeniceus*, part; *Agelaius gubernator*, part; *Agelaius phoeniceus gubernator*, part; *Agelaius gubernator californicus*, part; *Agelaius californicus*; Bi-colored Blackbird, part; Red-shouldered Blackbird; Swamp Blackbird, part; Red-winged Blackbird, part.

Status—Abundant resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in typical form north to Freestone and Santa Rosa, Sonoma County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), east to Suisun and south at least to Santa Cruz; less typically, or of unknown status north to Red Bluff, Tehama County, east to the Sierran foothills, and south through the San Joaquin Valley at least to Stanislaus County (J. Mailliard, Condor, xi, 1910, p. 66). Very great confusion has evidently existed in the separation of this blackbird from the red-and-buff shouldered type, and I am not at all certain of the standing of many records. Mr. W. W. Cooke of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey has kindly looked up the basis of the A. O. U. Check-List (Third Edition, 1910, p. 235) statement that *californicus* straggles east to Owens Lake, and reports that the bird was really "*neutralis*" (doubtless the more recently separated *nevadensis*). *Californicus*, or "*gubernator*", as it used to be called, according to material now available for examination and also according to the careful studies by J. Mailliard (*loc. cit.*) appears to have its center of range, geographically and subspecifically, in the region close about San Francisco Bay, and does not occur, at farthest, south of the 36th parallel.

307 (498e, part) Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis Ridgway

SAN DIEGO RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

Synonyms—*Agelaius phoeniceus*, part; *Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis*,

part; *Agelaius phoeniceus longirostris*, part; *Icterus phoeniceus*; *Agelaius gubernator*, part; *Agelaius phoeniceus gubernator*, part; *Agelaius gubernator californicus*, part; Bi-colored Blackbird, part; Red-winged Blackbird, part; Swamp Blackbird, part; Western Red-wing.

Status—Abundant resident locally in southern California chiefly west of the desert divide; east to Jacumba, San Diego County (Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, 1901, p. 153); north coastwise at least to Monterey County, and through the southern San Joaquin Valley as far as Stanislaus County (J. Mailliard, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 63). As shown by J. Mailliard (*loc. cit.*) there is a large area in central California occupied by individuals of various degrees of intermediateness towards *A. p. californicus*. *A. "phoeniceus"* (as distinct from *californicus*) has been recorded as breeding at Berryessa, Santa Clara County (C. Barlow, Condor, II, 1900, p. 132), but I have had no opportunity of verifying the occurrence. Very many records of "Bi-colored" Blackbirds, as, for instance, all those from south of the 36th parallel, were doubtless based on birds better referable to *neutralis*.

308 (—) ***Agelaius phoeniceus aciculatus* Mailliard**

KERN RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

Status—Common resident locally in mountain valleys of east-central Kern County: in Walker Basin and along South Fork of Kern River (J. Mailliard, Condor, XVII, 1915, p. 13).

309 (498a) ***Agelaius phoeniceus sonoriensis* Ridgway**

SONORA RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

Synonyms—*Agelaius phoeniceus*, part; *Agelaius phoeniceus longirostris*, part.

Status—Common resident locally along the Colorado River from Needles to Yuma (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 161), thence west and north through the Imperial Valley at least to Mecca, at the northwestern end of Salton Sea (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

310 (498e, part) ***Agelaius phoeniceus nevadensis* Grinnell**

NEVADA RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

Synonyms—*Agelaius phoeniceus*, part; *Agelaius phoeniceus neutralis*, part; *Agelaius gubernator*, part; *Agelaius gubernator californicus*, part; Bi-colored Blackbird, part; San Diego Redwing, part; Red-winged Blackbird, part.

Status—Common resident in associationally suitable parts of the Modoc and Inyo subfaunal areas. Recorded west at the north to Mayten, Siskiyou County, and Meadow Valley, Plumas County; south, east of the Sierra Nevada, to Lone Pine, Inyo County. (See J. Grinnell, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXVII, 1914, p. 107.)

311 (498f) ***Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus* Ridgway**

NORTHWESTERN RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

Synonyms—*Agelaius phoeniceus*, part; *Agelaius gubernator*, part.

Status—Occurs scatteringly in summer in the northwestern part of the

state; only two published records under this name, though others probably belong here: Mendocino County (Ridgway, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, 1901, p. 153), and Mount Sanhedrin, Mendocino County (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 582).

312 (500) *Agelaius tricolor* (Audubon)

TRI-COLORED RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

Synonyms—*Icterus tricolor*; *Agelaius phoeniceus* var. *tricolor*; Tri-colored Blackbird; Red-and-white-shouldered Blackbird.

Status—Common resident locally in the interior valleys west of the Sierran divide and south through the San Diegan district. Recorded north to Shasta County, east to Lake Tahoe and near Weldon, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and west to the coast district of central and southern California. The San Joaquin Valley seems to be now the metropolis of this species. Not recorded east of the Sierran divide, save as breeding at Lake Tahoe (C. Barlow, Condor, III, 1901, p. 168), nor in northwestern California north of Marin County, where recorded only as a straggler (J. Mailliard, Condor, II, 1900, p. 65). Westernmost breeding station: Sargents, Santa Clara County (C. Barlow, Condor, II, 1900, p. 132).

313 (501.1) *Sturnella neglecta* Audubon

WESTERN MEADOWLARK

Synonyms—*Sturnella magna neglecta*; *Sturnella hippocrepus*; Western Lark.

Status—Abundant resident in appropriate localities practically throughout the state, with the exception of the most arid and barren deserts, roughest mountains and densest forests. Breeds from Lower Sonoran, as at Victorville, on the Mohave desert (Mus. Vert. Zool.), up through Transition, in the northwest coast belt and on mountain meadows. In these highest localities, which are subject to snowfall, there is evidently an exodus of meadowlarks for the winter, and in complementary fashion many birds winter on suitable portions of the Colorado and Mohave deserts, where the species is unknown in summer. Recorded as breeding both east and west of the Sierras, in arid and humid belts, and on nearly all of the coastal islands; but no geographic variation has been detected among the specimens examined.

314 (504) *Icterus parisorum* Bonaparte

SCOTT ORIOLE

Status—Common summer visitant to extreme arid Upper Sonoran zone of the southeastern portion of the state. Characteristic of portions of the pinyon, tree yucca, and agave associations. Common on the desert slopes of the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 264), at the west base of the Sierra Liebre in Antelope Valley, northern Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 46), on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada in Walker Pass, Kern County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 76; Mus. Vert. Zool.), and along the isolated ranges of the

Inyo region north as far as the Inyo Mountains (Fisher, *loc. cit.*); southeast to the Providence Mountains (F. Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 102). Occurs west through San Diego County even to San Diego where recorded as nesting (Browne, Auk, viii, 1891, p. 238; Stephens, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 94; etc.). Of casual occurrence in migration elsewhere on the Pacific slope of the San Diegan district, west to Los Angeles County: Los Angeles, Garnsey and Glendora (J. Grinnell, *loc. cit.*), and even to Santa Barbara (Dawson, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 158).

315 (505a) *Icterus cucullatus nelsoni* Ridgway

ARIZONA HOODED ORIOLE

Synonyms—*Icterus cucullatus*; *Icterus nelsoni*; Palm Leaf Oriole.

Status—Common summer visitant locally in the Lower Sonoran zone of the Colorado desert and San Diegan district. Recorded as breeding in the latter area from San Diego northwest as far as Santa Barbara (many records). Casual on Santa Catalina Island (C. H. Richardson, Condor, x, 1908, p. 67), and at Auburn, Placer County (Bendire, Life Hist., ii, 1895, p. 476). The latter is the only definite record north of the latitude of Santa Barbara, though there is a persistent rumor of its recent invasion of the Tulare district. The species breeds in the vicinity of Yuma and has been noted a short distance up the lower Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 163), but is unknown from the Mohave desert or Inyo district.

316 (508) *Icterus bullocki* (Swainson)

BULLOCK ORIOLE

Synonyms—*Hyphantes bullocki*; *Xanthornis bullocki*; Western Oriole.

Status—Abundant summer visitant in many parts of the state—from the Nevada line to the seacoast, and from the Oregon line to the Mexican boundary. Of very general zonal and faunal preferences: breeds from Lower Sonoran up through Transition, and from the riparian association on the deserts (as along the Colorado River) to the San Francisco Bay region. Of least abundance in the northwest coast belt and on the Santa Barbara Islands, though there are records from both. Occurs in migration even on the arid portions of the southeastern deserts, and up into the high mountains. Centers of abundance are the interior valleys north of Tehachapi.

317 (509) *Euphagus carolinus* (Müller)

RUSTY BLACKBIRD

Synonym—*Scolecophagus carolinus*.

Status—Rare mid-winter visitant. Two records: male taken by H. B. Kaeding in Amador County, December 15, 1895 (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 16); male, taken by C. B. Linton, on San Clemente Island, "December" (really November 20), 1908 (Linton, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 194). I have examined both specimens; the first is in the Mailliard collection (no. x2185), the second, recently in the Thayer Museum, now, by donation from J. E. Thayer, no. 21271 Mus. Vert. Zool.

318 (510) Euphagus cyanocephalus (Wagler)

BREWER BLACKBIRD

Synonyms—*Quiscalus mexicanus*; *Quiscalus purpureus*; *Scolecophagus mexicanus*; *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*; *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*.

Status—Abundant resident of the Upper Sonoran zone, breeding also locally up through Transition and even into Boreal, and wintering also in suitable places down through Lower Sonoran. Breeds the whole length of the state—at the north chiefly east of the Sierran divide, south, east of the Sierras, to Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 156), west of the Sierras through the Sacramento Valley and marginal foothills of the San Joaquin Valley, and coastally from the San Francisco Bay region south through the San Diegan district. Rare in the northwest coast belt; northwesternmost station, Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County. Casual on the Farallon Islands (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., I, 1888, p. 47), and on certain of the Santa Barbara islands. Occurs in numbers in winter on the Colorado and Mohave deserts.

319 (514a) Hesperiphona vespertina montana Ridgway

WESTERN EVENING GROSBEAK

Synonyms—*Hesperiphona vespertina*; *Coccothraustes vespertina*; *Coccothraustes vespertinus montanus*.

Status—Fairly common in summer locally in Boreal on the high Sierra Nevada, from Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 122) south at least to Yosemite Valley (Emerson, Zool., iv, 1893, p. 180; Widmann, Auk, xxi, 1904, p. 69); also on the Warner Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.) and Trinity Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.). In midwinter widely, but very irregularly and for the most part sparingly, distributed west of the Sierran divide to the coast; southernmost recorded occurrence: Pasadena and Mount Wilson, Los Angeles County (Gaylord, Nidologist, III, 1896, p. 106; Swarth, Condor, III, 1901, p. 17).

320 (515b) Pinicola enucleator californica Price

CALIFORNIA PINE GROSBEAK

Synonyms—*Pinicola enucleator*; *Pinicola canadensis*; *Pinicola californica*; *Pinicola enucleator kodiaka*; *Pinicola enucleator* var. *canadensis*.

Status—Fairly common but very local resident of Boreal on the high central Sierra Nevada: Soda Springs and Summit, Placer County (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., IV, 1868, p. 8; Belding, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, p. 66; Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 131); vicinity of Pyramid Peak, Eldorado County, and Silver Lake, Amador County (Price, Auk, XIV, 1897, p. 182; Ray, Condor, XIV, 1912, pp. 157, 158); Blood's, Calaveras County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 131); Independence Lake, Nevada County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); head of San Joaquin River in Madera or Fresno county (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 79). The lowest elevation in the state at which the

species has been found at any season is Cisco Butte, 6500 feet, Placer County, October 6, 1913 (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

321 (517a) *Carpodacus purpureus californicus* Baird

CALIFORNIA PURPLE FINCH

Synonyms—*Erythrospiza purpurea*; *Carpodacus purpureus*; *Carpodacus californicus*; Western Purple Finch.

Status—Common resident locally of high Upper Sonoran and low Transition zones west of the desert divide; occurs throughout the northern humid coast belt and along the coast ranges and lower west slopes of the Sierra Nevada south to the San Jacinto Mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 266), Palomar Mountains (McGregor, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, 1, 1899, p. 68) and Cuyamaca Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.); more widely distributed through the intervening valleys in winter, and even south to San Diego (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 131), casually to Santa Cruz Island (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 128), but not east of the Sierras at any season. Easternmost records: at the north, Mount Lassen (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 215); centrally, Mount Whitney region, casual in October (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 238; this occurrence verified in November, 1911, by Mr. Henshaw at my request from the Smithsonian records).

322 (518) *Carpodacus cassini* Baird

CASSIN PURPLE FINCH

Status—Common resident of the Transition and Boreal zones, chiefly in their semi-arid portions: Warner Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Sierra Nevada, chiefly along the eastern slope, from Mount Shasta (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 215) south to Piute Mountains, Kern County (C. H. Richardson, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 136); South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 42; Mus. Vert. Zool.); White and Inyo mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 79); Mount Pinos (J. Grinnell, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 385); San Gabriel Mountains (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 34); San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 89); San Jacinto Mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 267). Sparingly in midwinter to adjacent foothills, and casually west to San Jose (C. Barlow, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 132), and Los Angeles (Swarth, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 66).

323 (519) *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis* (Say)

CALIFORNIA LINNET

Synonyms—*Erythrospiza frontalis*; *Carpodacus frontalis*, part; *Carpodacus familiaris*; *Carpodacus rhodocolpus*; *Carpodacus frontalis rhodocolpus*, part; *Fringilla frontalis*; *Carpodacus mexicanus obscurus*; *Carpodacus mexicanus clementis*, part; House Finch; Red-headed Linnet; Burion.

Status—Abundant resident throughout the state chiefly below Transition: north along the humid coast belt even to Humboldt Bay (W. K. Fisher, Con-

dor, iv, 1902, p. 133); north, east of the Sierras, through the Warner Mountain region (Mus. Vert. Zool.); on the southeastern deserts only within easy reach of water, usually less than three miles; on the Farallon Islands (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., i, 1888, p. 47); and on the northern members of the Santa Barbara group of islands (Santa Cruz and probably adjacent islands), but not on San Clemente, Santa Catalina, Santa Barbara, and San Nicolas islands where replaced by the race *clementis*. Wanders in late summer up into the highest mountains, as to 9800 feet in the San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 91), and to 9800 feet at Whitney Meadows in Sierras of Tulare County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

324 (519c) *Carpodacus mexicanus clementis* Mearns

SAN CLEMENTE LINNET

Synonyms—*Carpodacus frontalis*, part; *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*, part; *Carpodacus clementis*; *Carpodacus frontalis rhodocolpus*, part; *Carpodacus frontalis clementae*; San Clemente House Finch.

Status—Common resident on San Clemente, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara and Santa Catalina islands. The characters of this form are most extremely developed in the birds on San Clemente Island. Birds from certain other islands of the Santa Barbara group are variously intermediate toward the mainland form (*frontalis*).

325 (521, part) *Loxia curvirostra minor* (Brehm)

AMERICAN CROSSBILL

Status—Irregular midwinter visitant: Eureka, Humboldt County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Nicasio, Marin County (J. Grinnell, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 102); Pasadena (Daggett, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 51); specimens in these cases re-examined by me. Also recorded from Berkeley (J. Grinnell, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 34). It is probable that several of the records under other subspecific names, for the crossbill in winter in west-central California, really belong here.

326 (521, part) *Loxia curvirostra bendirei* Ridgway

SIERRA CROSSBILL

Synonyms—*Curvirostra americana*; *Loxia americana*; *Loxia curvirostra*; *Loxia curvirostra minor*, part; *Loxia curvirostra* var. *americana*; *Loxia curvirostra stricklandi*; Mexican Crossbill; Red Crossbill.

Status—Fairly common in summer in the Boreal zone on parts of the high Sierra Nevada from Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 123) to the vicinity of Mount Whitney (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 81); also on Mount Pinos, Ventura County (J. Grinnell, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 385), the San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 91) and San Jacinto Mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xv, 1913, p. 268). Occurs sporadically elsewhere at almost any place and season: Marin County (J. Mailliard, Condor, ii, 1900, p.

65), Santa Cruz and Olema (W. E. Bryant, Bull. Calif. Acad. Sci., II, 1887, p. 297), Monterey (J. Grinnell, MS), Santa Cruz Island (Howell and Van Rossem, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 210). Summer (breeding?) birds from the mountains of southern California are larger than those from the central portions of the state and have been referred to *L. c. stricklandi*. But examples more typical of the latter, from Arizona, are still larger, especially with respect to the bill; so that it seems best to include all California birds (not referable to *L. c. minor*) under the name *bendirei*.

327 (524, part) *Leucosticte tephrocotis dawsoni* Grinnell

SIERRA NEVADA ROSY FINCH

Synonyms—*Leucosticte tephrocotis*; Gray-crowned Rosy Finch; Gray-crowned Finch; Gray-crowned Leucosticte.

Status—Fairly common resident locally in the Arctic-Alpine and Hudsonian zones along the crest of the Sierras from Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 124) to Mount Whitney (Daggett, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, 1899, p. 119) and Olancha Peak (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 83); also on the White Mountains, Inyo County (A. K. Fisher, *loc. cit.*, p. 82). Other record stations along the Sierras are: Pyramid Peak (C. Barlow, Condor, II, 1900, p. 109), Farewell Gap and Mono Pass (Van Denburgh, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1898, p. 213), Mineral King (Dean, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 112); head of south fork of Kings River, Kearsarge Pass, University Peak, Mount Brewer, Harrison's Pass, Mount Lyell, and Mount Gould, and nesting on Pyramid Peak (Ray, Condor, XII, 1910, pp. 147-161); Mammoth Pass, Independence Creek, Big Cottonwood Meadows, Round Valley (A. K. Fisher, *loc. cit.*, p. 83); Crabtree Meadows, Whitney Meadows, Army Pass, Cottonwood Pass (Mus. Vert. Zool.). The altitudes of all of these stations are above 9000 feet. The species has been taken in winter at Lake Tahoe (Hoffman, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, no. 2, 1881, p. 223), and in spring on the Inyo Mountains, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

328 (528) *Acanthis linaria linaria* (Linnaeus)

COMMON REDPOLL

Status—Known only as occurring commonly in 1899 from November 30 to December 23 in the vicinity of Eagle Lake, Lassen County (Willard, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 45). Two specimens collected there November 30 and December 13, 1899, are now in Mus. Vert. Zool. (nos. 5542, 5543).

329 (529b) *Astragalinus tristis salicamans* (Grinnell)

WILLOW GOLDFINCH

Synonyms—*Chrysomitris tristis*; *Carduelis tristis*; *Spinus tristis*; *Astragalinus tristis*; *Spinus tristis salicamans*; American Goldfinch; Yellow-bird; Thistle-bird; California Goldfinch.

Status—Common resident locally in the valleys (chiefly Upper Sonoran) west of the desert divides, from the west base of the Sierras to the seacoast, and

from San Diego (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 136) north to Smith River, Del Norte County (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 42), and Shasta Valley (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 124). Breeds characteristically in the riparian willow association of the lowlands. The San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys form the metropolis of abundance. No instance of occurrence anywhere east or southeast of the Sierra Nevada, save in midwinter at Yermo, Mohave Desert (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 38), and Palm Springs, Colorado Desert (J. Grinnell, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 154), and in October at Eagle Lake, Lassen County (two specimens in Mailliard coll.); the latter birds are somewhat larger than the usual *salicamans* of west-central California, thus inclining towards *A. t. pallidus*.

330 (530a) *Astragalinus psaltria hesperophilus* Oberholser

GREEN-BACKED GOLDFINCH

Synonyms—*Chrysomitris psaltria*; *Carduelis psaltria*; *Spinus psaltria*; *Astragalinus psaltria*; *Chrysomitris mexicanus*; *Chrysomitris psaltria* var. *arizonae*; *Spinus psaltria arizonae*; *Astragalinus psaltria arizonae*; Arkansas Goldfinch; Mexican Goldfinch; Arizona Goldfinch; Arkansas Finch.

Status—Common resident nearly throughout the state below Transition, and up into this zone locally as a summer visitant. Not so numerous in the humid coast belt as in the interior and southern coast valleys. Some northern stations are: Sisson and Shasta Valley (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 124); Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 10); Eureka, Humboldt County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Fyffe and Mount Tallac, Eldorado County (C. Barlow and Price, Condor, III, 1901, p. 170). Not recorded east of the Sierras north of the head of Owens Valley where noted at Benton (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 84), but common locally on the southern deserts. Found casually on the Farallones (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., I, 1888, p. 47), and on Santa Catalina Island (J. Grinnell, Auk, xv, 1898, p. 235) and Santa Cruz Island (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 128).

331 (531) *Astragalinus lawrencei* (Cassin)

LAWRENCE GOLDFINCH

Synonyms—*Chrysomitris lawrencei*; *Carduelis lawrencei*; *Spinus lawrencei*.

Status—Fairly common but irregular summer visitant to the Upper Sonoran zone west of the Sierras, and chiefly east of the humid coast belt. Recorded north through the Sacramento Valley to McCloud River, Shasta County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and, nearer the coast, to Sebastopol, Sonoma County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 138). Casual on Santa Catalina Island (C. H. Richardson, Condor, x, 1908, p. 67) and Santa Cruz Island (J. Mailliard, MS). Easternmost stations centrally: Raymond, Madera County (Widmann, Auk, xxi, 1904, p. 73), and Weldon, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs in summer on the mountain ranges of southern California up through Transi-

tion. Winters irregularly in the San Diegan district—some years apparently none at all remain within the state. Recorded in winter east of the desert divide from Colorado Valley near Riverside Mountain (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 166), and Imperial Valley (Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, pp. 132, 136).

332 (533) *Spinus pinus pinus* (Wilson)

PINE SISKIN

Synonyms—*Linaria pinus*; *Chrysomitris pinus*; Pine Finch.

Status—Locally common in summer in the Canadian and Transition zones along the Sierras from Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 124) and Warner Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.) to the San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 92) and San Jacinto Mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 270); also south through the humid coast belt to southern Monterey County (Jenkins, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 128). Occurs in winter sporadically in adjacent valleys: occurs at that season at least as far south and east as Jacumba, San Diego County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Common resident in parts of the San Francisco Bay region: breeds in San Mateo and San Francisco counties (Carriager and Pemberton, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 18), in Marin County (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 16), in Santa Clara County (Van Denburgh, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., xxxviii, 1899, p. 171), and at Berkeley (J. Grinnell, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 34). In cultivated regions affects the vicinity of cypresses and Monterey pines; in wild country that of conifers in general, but forages on the ground in the open.

333 (—) *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus)

ENGLISH SPARROW

Synonym—House Sparrow.

Status—Now an abundant resident in closely settled portions of west-central California, more particularly in and around cities. This is true throughout the San Joaquin-Sacramento basin, as well as in the coast district. Less numerous, or of but recent appearance, almost everywhere else in the state, where towns, especially along railroads, offer the proper inducements. The first appearance of the English Sparrow in California was at San Francisco in about 1871 or 1872 (Barrows, bull. 1, U. S. Dept. Agric., Div. Orn. and Mam. [= "English Sparrow Report"], 1889, pp. 19, 201, 262). It is supposed to have been purposely introduced from some point in the eastern states where the species had already become abundant. It is probable, however, that it has repeatedly entered the state along railroad lines, of its own volition or through adventitious transportation in grain and stock cars. By 1886 the English Sparrow had appeared generally throughout the San Francisco Bay region; also at Eureka, Stockton and Hollister (Barrows, *loc. cit.*). In 1888 it had reached Sacramento, Marysville, and Gridley, Butte County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 168). Within a few years practically all suitable parts of California north of the 35th parallel and west of the high Sierras had been

invaded. But southern California was much slower to be populated. English Sparrows were first reported from Santa Barbara in 1909 (Torrey, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 208); from Bakersfield in 1901, and Tehachapi, Kern County, in 1903 (Howard, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 67); from Newhall, Los Angeles County, in 1906 (Law, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 28); from Oxnard, Ventura County, in 1905 (Willett, Pac. Coast, Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 76); from Simi Valley, Ventura County, in 1907 (Willett, *loc. cit.*); from Santa Paula, Ventura County, in 1910 (Willett, *loc. cit.*); from the city of Los Angeles in 1907 (Willett, *loc. cit.*); from Long Beach, September, 1911 (L. W. Welch, MS); from Corona, Riverside County, October, 1913 (L. H. Miller, MS); San Bernardino in 1912 (W. M. Pierce, MS); San Diego, November, 1913 (Ingersoll, MS); from Banning, Riverside County, in 1910 (Willett, *loc. cit.*).

The ability of this bird to stand almost any climatic extreme, both as to temperature and humidity, is astonishing; as witness the following established colonies: Crescent City, Del Norte County, 1905 (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 42); Needles, San Bernardino County, 1910 (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 166); Sisson, Siskiyou County, 1911 (H. C. Bryant, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 205); Holtville, Imperial County, 1910 (H. C. Bryant, MS). The English Sparrow thus stands not for climatic barriers; neither does it hesitate to cross broad water-ways, for it has recently been found on the Farallon Islands (Dawson, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 181). This is the only exotic species, "introduced" or otherwise, which has firmly established itself as a member of the state's avifauna within our history.

334 (536a) *Calcarius lapponicus alascensis* Ridgway

ALASKA LONGSPUR

Status—Two instances: female, False Bay, San Diego County, October 2, 1909 (F. Stephens, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 44); female, Gunther's Island, Eureka, October 2, 1909 (Marsden, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 110): both on the same date, and both on the seacoast, though 350 miles apart longitudinally. Mr. Stephens's specimen is now no. 6411 of his collection. Mr. Marsden's is now no. 20809 in the L. B. Bishop collection.

335 (540a) *Poocetes gramineus confinis* Baird

WESTERN VESPER SPARROW

Synonyms—*Zonotrichia graminea*, part; *Emberiza graminea*; *Poocetes graminea*; Grass Finch; Bay-winged Bunting.

Status—Fairly common in summer locally in high Upper Sonoran and Transition east of the Sierran divide: Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.) south to head of Owens Valley, White Mountains and Inyo Mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 85); also on several high Sierran meadows within thirty miles south of Mount Whitney (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Common in winter in the valleys of the San Diegan district northwest to Santa Barbara; more sparingly on the deserts and in the San Joaquin Valley region north to Fresno County (Tyler, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 76), and Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 124).

336 (540b) *Poocetes gramineus affinis* Miller

OREGON VESPER SPARROW

Synonyms—*Zonotrichia graminea*, part; *Poocetes gramineus confinis*, part.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant locally west of the Sierras and south to Los Angeles County. Definite record stations: Oakland (Willard, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, 1899, p. 30); Battle Creek and Berryessa (McGregor, Condor, II, 1900, p. 35); Pasadena (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 36); Newhall and Highland Park, Los Angeles County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

337 (542) *Passerculus sandwichensis sandwichensis* (Gmelin)

ALEUTIAN SAVANNAH SPARROW

Synonyms—*Ammodramus sandwichensis*; Sandwich Sparrow; Aonalaska Sparrow.

Status—Rare winter visitant to northern California west of the Sierran divide: Butte County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 142); Gridley, Butte County, December 9, and Battle Creek, Shasta County, October 13 (McGregor, Condor, II, 1900, p. 35); Snelling, Merced County, January 6 and 8 (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

338 (542b) *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus* Bonaparte

WESTERN SAVANNAH SPARROW

Synonyms—*Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus*, part; *Passerculus alaudinus*; *Passerculus savanna*, part; *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna*; *Passerculus sandwichensis*, part; *Ammodramus savanna alaudinus*; *Emberiza savanna*; *Passerculus sandwichensis bryanti*, part; Skylark Sparrow.

Status—Abundant winter visitant throughout the lower elevations of the state, occurring also in migration practically everywhere observations have been made. Swarms in greatest profusion on grassy tracts west of the Sierran divide. Recorded also from Santa Cruz Island (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIII, 1890, p. 141; Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 128), and San Clemente Island (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 17; Linton, Condor, XI, 1909, p. 194).

339 (542d) *Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis* Grinnell

NEVADA SAVANNAH SPARROW

Synonyms—*Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus*, part; Western Savannah Sparrow, part.

Status—Common in summer in the valleys east of the Sierran divide: Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Little Truckee River, Sierra County (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1910, p. 314); Owens Lake (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 86). Also an isolated breeding colony in the valley of the Kern River and its South Fork, northeastern Kern County (Mus. Vert.

Zool., specimens not typical). Occurs in winter in suitable places on the deserts of southeastern California, and in the San Diegan district, at least in Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, *loc. cit.*).

340 (542c) *Passerculus sandwichensis bryanti* Ridgway

BRYANT MARSH SPARROW

Synonyms—*Passerculus sandwichensis*, part; *Ammodramus sandwichensis bryanti*, part; *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*, part; *Passerculus anthinus*, part; *Passerculus savanna*, part; *Passerculus savanna* var. *anthinus*, part; Titlark Sparrow, part.

Status—Common resident on the tidal marshes bordering Monterey, San Francisco, Tomales, and Humboldt bays. The metropolis of this subspecies in its most typical characters is the salicornia association of San Francisco Bay, and here in many places it is abundant. The Humboldt Bay representatives (specimens in Mus. Vert. Zool.) are somewhat intermediate in characters towards *alaudinus*. Wherever this form occurs at all it is apparently permanently resident. The two exceptions to this rule are San Luis Obispo, two specimens, October 8 (Maillaird coll.), and Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, one specimen, December 23 (Brooks, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 182). Three of the recorded instances of occurrence far south of its breeding range have each been found to have been due to probable misidentifications. In each case I have closely examined the specimen upon which the record was based, with the following results: San Pedro (Swarth, Condor, III, 1901, p. 17) = *P. beldingi*; Witch Creek (Bishop, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 142) = *P. s. alaudinus*; Santa Cruz Island (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 128) = *P. s. alaudinus*. The fourth record out of range has not been verified: "Santa Barbara to Carpinteria" (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 86), probably = *P. beldingi*.

341 (543) *Passerculus beldingi* Ridgway

BELDING MARSH SPARROW

Synonyms—*Passerculus sandwichensis*, part; *Passerculus anthinus*, part; *Passerculus savanna* var. *anthinus*, part; *Ammodramus beldingi*; *Ammodramus sandwichensis beldingi*; *Ammodramus sandwichensis bryanti*, part; Titlark Sparrow, part.

Status—Common resident on the coastal marshes of southern California from San Diego to Santa Barbara; casual north to Port Harford (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., II, 1889, p. 299). The salt marshes on the coast of the San Diegan district form the typical habitat of this sparrow, and in only rare instances does it stray short distances onto the adjacent higher ground.

342 (544) *Passerculus rostratus rostratus* (Cassin)

LARGE-BILLED MARSH SPARROW

Synonyms—*Emberiza rostrata*; *Ammodramus rostratus*; Sea-shore Sparrow.

Status—Common winter visitant to the seacoast of southern California, from San Diego to Santa Barbara; casually to Santa Cruz, specimen taken Aug-

ust 27 (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 16), and to San Clemente Island (Breninger, Auk, xxi, 1904, p. 223); also in midwinter at Salton Sea (Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 132). There is apparently no authentic record of actual breeding within the state; the evidence indicates that the species spends the *summer* somewhere *south* of this state (see J. Grinnell, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 16).

343 (546a) *Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus* Swainson

WESTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW

Synonyms—*Emberiza passerina*; *Coturniculus passerinus*; *Coturniculus passerinus perpallidus*; *Ammodramus savannarum perpallidus*; *Coturniculus savannarum bimaculatus*; Yellow-winged Sparrow.

Status—Sparingly resident locally in the valleys west of the Sierras, from Sacramento (Ridgway, Bull. Essex Inst., vi, 1874, p. 171) south through Los Angeles and Ventura counties (Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 204) to vicinity of San Diego (Huey, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 60). Other record stations are: Berryessa, Santa Clara County (C. Barlow, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 132); Point Sur, Monterey County (Ray, Osprey, v, 1900, p. 7); Merced County (J. Mailliard, MS); Santa Barbara (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 240; Bowles, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 35); Laguna Beach, Orange County (Gardner, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 99); Schain's Ranch, near San Jacinto Peak (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 271). Elsewhere more widely distributed in winter: Oakland and San Diego (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 146); Marin County (J. Mailliard, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 65); Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 124); Stanislaus County (J. Mailliard, MS); Pasadena and Los Angeles (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 36); Beaumont, Riverside County (Swarth, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 108); Riverside, and Earlimart, Tulare County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Fresno district (Tyler, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 9, 1913, p. 78).

344 (549.1) *Passerherbulus caudacutus nelsoni* (Allen)

NELSON SPARROW

Synonyms—*Ammodramus caudacutus becki*; *Ammodramus nelsoni*; *Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni*; *Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni*.

Status—Known only from its capture twice by R. H. Beck at Milpitas, Santa Clara County: specimen taken May 6, 1891 (Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xiv, 1891, p. 483), and specimen taken January 31, 1896 (C. Barlow, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 132). The first, now no. 120310, U. S. Nat. Mus., has been examined by me and found to be quite indistinguishable from eastern specimens of *P. c. nelsoni*.

345 (552a) *Chondestes grammacus strigatus* Swainson

WESTERN LARK SPARROW

Synonyms—*Emberiza grammaca*; *Zonotrichia grammaca*; *Chondestes grammaca*; Western Lark Finch.

Status—Common resident of the Upper Sonoran zone, chiefly in the open

interior valleys west of the Sierras. Fairly common in the San Francisco Bay region, but scarce in the humid coastal region to the northward, where recorded casually to Crescent City (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 42). North through the Sacramento Valley to Baird, and Shasta Valley (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 218; C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 125), west to Scott River, Siskiyou County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); also extreme north-eastern part of the state to Sugar Hill, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); and breeds in Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 87). Common in the San Diegan district; irregularly so on the deserts, and as a winter visitant only. Casual on Santa Cruz Island (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 128).

346 (553) *Zonotrichia querula* (Nuttall)

HARRIS SPARROW

Status—Rare winter visitant; three instances: specimen taken at Haywards, October 27, 1900 (Emerson, Condor, II, 1900, p. 145); specimen taken at Smuggler's Cove, San Clemente Island, October 15, 1907 (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 84). Both specimens have been examined by me; the former is in the Emerson collection (no. 2482), the latter, recently in the Thayer Museum, is now by donation from J. E. Thayer, no. 21272, Mus. Vert. Zool. A third instance is that of a bird seen repeatedly in late winter (December 25, 1912, to February 11, 1913) in Berkeley (A. S. Allen, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 80; A. S. Allen, MS).

347 (554) *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys* (Forster)

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW

Synonyms—*Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia*, part; *Zonotrichia leucophrys* var. *gambeli*, part; *Zonotrichia intermedia*, part.

Status—Common summer visitant to the Boreal zone along the Sierra Nevada, from Mount Shasta to the Mount Whitney region; also on Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.) and White Mountains, Inyo County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 88). Southernmost breeding station: Sirretta Meadows, 9000 feet, southern Sierras, Tulare County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs commonly in migration over the southeastern deserts, sparingly through the San Diegan district. Apparently passes in migration entirely east of the Sierran divide north of Los Angeles County; at least there are no records for central or northern California west of the Sierra Nevada.

348 (554a) *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli* (Nuttall)

INTERMEDIATE SPARROW

Synonyms—*Zonotrichia leucophrys intermedia*, part; *Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli*, part; *Fringilla leucophrys*; *Zonotrichia gambeli*, part; *Fringilla gambeli*; *Zonotrichia gambeli intermedia*; *Zonotrichia intermedia*, part; Gambel Sparrow, part; Western White-crowned Sparrow; Western White-crowned Finch, part; Nuttall Sparrow, part.

Status—Abundant winter visitant to the valleys and deserts throughout southern California; in smaller numbers north to include the San Francisco Bay region and through the San Joaquin-Sacramento basin, to Red Bluff (Town-

send, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 218); also on the Santa Barbara Islands. Occurs elsewhere in the interior during migration; but apparently absent at all seasons from the humid coast belt north of San Francisco Bay.

349 (554b) *Zonotrichia leucophrys nuttalli* Ridgway

NUTTALL SPARROW

Synonyms—*Zonotrichia gambeli*, part; *Zonotrichia leucophrys*, part; *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*, part; Gambel Sparrow, part; Western White-crowned Finch, part.

Status—Common resident of the narrow northern coastal belt; breeds south from Humboldt Bay through the San Francisco and Monterey bay regions regularly at least to Port Harford (Willett, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 185), sparingly to Santa Barbara (Bowles, Auk, xxviii, 1911, p. 174). Occurs scatteringly in winter beyond these limits, interiorly to McCloud River (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 218), Tracy, San Joaquin County (J. Grinnell, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 110), and Modesto, Stanislaus County (Mailliard coll.); and south-erly to Los Angeles (Swarth, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 39), and Pasadena (Mus. Vert. Zool.). J. Mailliard (MS) notes a regular local migration within Marin County, from the seacoast, where it breeds abundantly, to the interior, as at San Geronimo, where it winters plentifully.

350 (557) *Zonotrichia coronata* (Pallas)

GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW

Synonyms—*Fringillā aurocapilla*; *Zonotrichia aurocapilla*; *Emberiza atricapilla*; *Zonotrichia atricapilla*.

Status—Common winter visitant, chiefly west of the Sierran divide and below altitudes of heavy snows, interiorly east to Alta, Placer County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and Walker Basin, Kern County (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 242), and south through the San Diegan district to San Diego; also to San Clemente, Santa Cruz and Santa Catalina islands. Casually to the Imperial Valley (Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 133). The frequent occurrence of this sparrow so late in the spring as the first week of May (even to May 9 at Pasadena, and June 2 on the Farallones) has probably been the cause of the several questionable breeding records. The only occurrences east of the Sierran divide are: Eagle Lake, Lassen County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS), and Yermo, Mohave Desert, October 14 (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 38).

351 (558) *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin)

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW

Status—Rare winter visitant west of the Sierras; 17 specimens have been recorded as taken, as follows: Haywards, November 20, 1889 (Emerson, Zoe, i, 1890, p. 45); San Francisco, December 23, 1888 (W. E. Bryant, Zoe, i, 1890, p. 46); Stockton, April 22, 1892 (Belding, Zoe, iii, 1892, p. 117); Santa Ynez, December 6, 1891 (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 90); Pasadena, November 21, 1894 (Gaylord, Nidologist, iii, 1896, p. 106); Sonoma, Oc-

tober 27, 1896 (C. Barlow, Auk, xiv, 1897, p. 221); Los Angeles, February 25, 1897 (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 37); Santa Rosa, October 13 and November 23, 1898, 3 specimens (McGregor, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 52); Santa Cruz, January 1, 1894 (Breninger, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 93); Pescadero, December 29, 1900 (Willard, Condor, III, 1901, p. 48); San Geronimo, January 26, 1901 (J. Mailliard, Condor, III, 1901, p. 72); Petaluma, March 16, 1903 (Pemberton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 50); San Geronimo, December 11, 1907 [= 1906] (J. Mailliard, Condor, x, 1908, p. 94); San Geronimo, January 22, 1905 (Mailliard coll.); Fair Oaks, San Mateo County, October 6, 1895 (Mailliard coll.); also Berkeley, one individual seen repeatedly, January 28 to February 15 (Wythe, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 101).

352 (559a) *Spizella monticola ochracea* Brewster

WESTERN TREE SPARROW

Synonym—*Spizella monticola*.

Status—Recorded only from northeastern California, where taken by Feilner at Fort Crook, Shasta County (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 296; Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 218); Feilner's specimen, still extant, in U. S. National Museum, examined for me by W. W. Cooke January 31, 1912. Presumably an occasional midwinter visitant to that elevated section of the state subject to severe winters; so conjectured also by J. G. Cooper (Orn. Calif., i, 1870, p. 206).

353 (560a) *Spizella passerina arizonae* Coues

WESTERN CHIPPING SPARROW

Synonyms—*Emberiza socialis*; *Spizella socialis*; *Spizella domestica arizonae*; *Spizella socialis arizonae*.

Status—Common summer visitant to the Upper Sonoran zone west of the Sierras, and of high Transition and Boreal almost throughout the state. Winters sparingly in the San Diegan district, along the east side of the San Joaquin Valley, and more commonly on the Mohave and Colorado deserts, particularly in the valley of the Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 170); also casually on San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, XI, 1909, p. 194). The point of conspicuous peculiarity about the range of this bird in the state is its regular breeding in the orchard districts of the valleys, as in parts of the Lower Sonoran zone of Los Angeles County, and also in the coniferous forests of the high mountains from Transition to timberline. It breeds in the humid coast belt, as at Monterey and near Eureka (Clay, MS). on Santa Catalina Island (C. H. Richardson, Condor, x, 1908, p. 68), and on the semi-arid Warner Mountains and in timberline forests in the vicinity of Mount Whitney (Mus. Vert. Zool.). This species thus lives under a remarkable range of both temperature and humidity, and yet throughout the state there is no appreciable variation in characters.

354 (562)

Spizella breweri Cassin

BREWER SPARROW

Synonyms—*Emberiza pallida*; *Spizella pallida*; *Spizella pallida* var. *breweri*.

Status—Common summer visitant to arid Transition and high Upper Sonoran chiefly east of the Sierran divide; a characteristic member of the sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*) association. Breeds south along the eastern slopes of the Sierras to the Tehachapi region, thence west to Sespe, Ventura County (Peyton, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 207), and south to the San Jacinto Mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 273); breeding colonies are reported locally from the southern San Joaquin Valley: Clovis, Fresno County (Tyler, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 193), and west as far as Carrizo Plains, San Luis Obispo County (Swarth, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 163). Occurs more widely in migration, westward even to Marin County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 157); winters sparingly in Fresno County (Tyler, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 76), casually to Redwood City, San Mateo County (Littlejohn, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 41), and regularly in the San Diegan district, but most numerous on the desert along the Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 171).

355 (565)

Spizella atrogularis (Cabanis)

BLACK-CHINNED SPARROW

Status—Fairly common summer visitant to semi-arid Upper Sonoran chiefly of southern California. Common locally in the chaparral of the mountain sides throughout the San Diegan district, northwest to Mount Pinos (J. Grinnell, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 387); also in Walker Basin and Walker Pass, Kern County, and on certain of the desert ranges southeast of the Sierras, north to Independence Creek, in Owens Valley, Inyo County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 92). Recorded casually to Monterey County (H. R. Taylor, Nidologist, ii, 1894, p. 10) and Alameda County (Cohen, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 107). One instance of occurrence in midwinter: San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 194).

356 (567)

Junco hyemalis hyemalis (Linnaeus)

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO

Status—Rare winter visitant. The following are the record stations for the state, the dates of occurrence ranging through the winter from October 23 to April 3. From one to five instances are on record from each locality. Santa Barbara (Jeffries, Auk, vi, 1889, p. 221); Riverside and Haywards (Emerson, Zoe, i, 1890, p. 45; Emerson, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 33); San Diego and Gridley (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 159); Panamint Mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 92); Battle Creek and Saint Helena (McGregor, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 52); Berkeley (Slevin, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 73); Amador County (H. B. Kaeding, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 81); Los Angeles and Pasadena (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 38; Swarth, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 95); Mount Wilson (Swarth, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 17); Victorville (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell,

Condor, vii, 1905, p. 76); Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 10); Palo Alto (Pemberton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 92); Clipper Gap (Adams, Placer Co. Inst. Res., 1909, p. 39); Mount Hamilton and Mountain View, Santa Clara County (Mailliard coll.); Yermo, Mohave Desert (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 38).

357 (567a) Junco oregonus oregonus (Townsend)

OREGON JUNCO

Synonyms—*Junco oregonus*, part; *Junco hyemalis connectens*; *Junco hyemalis oregonus*, part; *Junco oregonus shufeldti*; *Junco hyemalis shufeldti*; Shufeldt Junco; Oregon Snowbird, part; Coues Junco.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant west of the Sierras and south through the San Francisco Bay region. Recorded casually south to Santa Cruz Island (J. Mailliard, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, 1899, p. 45); also on Farallones (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., I, 1888, p. 47). I include under the above name all records of the "Shufeldt Junco", as I am unable to distinguish certain Californian specimens which have been given this name from examples of *oregonus*. It is not improbable that most of the Californian examples of "*shufeldti*" are in reality intergrades between *thurberi* and *oregonus*, and not the larger interior race to which the name *shufeldti* had better be restricted. The latter may, however, be expected to occur in winter in northeastern California; unequivocal specimens are lacking.

358 (567c) Junco oregonus thurberi Anthony

SIERRA JUNCO

Synonyms—*Struthus oregonus*, part; *Fringilla hudsonia*; *Junco oregonus*, part; *Junco hyemalis oregonus*, part; *Junco hyemalis thurberi*; *Niphoa oregona*; Oregon Junco, part; Oregon Snowbird, part; Thurber Junco; Western Snowbird.

Status—Abundant summer visitant to the Transition and Boreal zones practically wherever these occur, except, as a rule, in the humid coast belt. Occurs on the inner coast ranges from the Siskiyou Mountains south at least to South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 42) and Mt. Sanhedrin (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and thence locally west to the coast of Sonoma and Mendocino counties, at least from Cazadero to Mendocino City (Mus. Vert. Zool.; J. Mailliard, Condor, x, 1908, p. 133); also at Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo County (Swarth, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 163). Recorded as breeding casually at Stanford University (W. K. Fisher, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 108), and as occurring in summer at Berkeley (J. Grinnell, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 35), these occurrences being remarkable as being so near the habitat of *J. o. pinosus*. Breeds on the Warner Mountains of Modoc County, along the whole length of the Sierras, on all the higher mountains of southern California from Mount Pinos southeast to the Cuyamaca Mountains, and on the desert ranges southeast of the Sierra Nevada. Occurs widely in winter over the lower levels of the state, west to the coast and even on the Santa Barbara islands; also sparingly southeastward across the deserts to the valley of the Colorado River.

359 (567d) Junco oregonus pinosus Loomis

POINT PINOS JUNCO

Synonyms—*Fringilla hyemalis*; *Struthus oregonus*, part; *Junco oregonus*, part; *Junco hyemalis oregonus*, part; *Junco pinosus*; *Junco hyemalis pinosus*.

Status—Common resident of Transition in the Santa Cruz district, breeding from King Mountain, and near San Bruno, San Mateo County (Ray, Osprey, vi, 1902, p. 26; Mus. Vert. Zool.) south to Big Creek, Monterey County (Jenkins, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 128). Occurs sparingly in winter outside its breeding range, extending to the west side of San Francisco Bay, and interiorly to Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 125).

360 (570b) Junco phaeonotus caniceps (Woodhouse)

GRAY-HEADED JUNCO

Synonym—*Junco caniceps*.

Status—Rare winter visitant to the San Diegan district: Pasadena, October 26, 1894, one specimen, now in Swarth collection (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 38); Julian, San Diego County, November 18 to December 3, 1906, many (A. P. Smith, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 199).

361 (573a) Amphispiza bilineata deserticola Ridgway

DESERT BLACK-THROATED SPARROW

Synonyms—*Poospiza bilineata*; *Amphispiza bilineata*; Desert Sparrow.

Status—Common in summer on portions of the southeastern deserts, both Lower and Upper Sonoran zones, west to the Walker Pass region (Mus. Vert. Zool.), Antelope Valley, northern Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, MS), east slopes of Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 277), and La Puerta, western San Diego County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); north through Owens Valley to Alvord (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 95); also both bases of Warner Mountains, in Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs casually on the Pacific slope of the San Diegan district: San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, September 12 (Daggett, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 24), Pasadena, April 10 (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 39), and Claremont, March 14 (Pierce, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 144); also in the southern San Joaquin Valley: Poso Mountains, Kern County (Sheldon, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 172).

362 (574) Amphispiza belli (Cassin)

BELL SPARROW

Synonyms—*Emberiza belli*; *Poospiza belli*, part; *Amphispiza belli clemenciae*; Bell Finch.

Status—Common resident in portions of the Upper Sonoran zone west of the desert divides. Adheres closely to the chamisal (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) association. Occurs north through the southern coast region from San Diego to Santa Clara and Contra Costa counties, and locally in Marin and

Sonoma counties where recorded from vicinity of Nicasio (J. Mailliard, Condor, II, 1900, p. 66), and Sonoma (Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1850, p. 104); also along western rim of Sacramento Valley, at Rumsey and Vacaville (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and along western foothills of Sierra Nevada: Murphys, Calaveras County (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., I, 1879, p. 416), Carbondale, Amador County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and Consumnes River, Eldorado County (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., X, 1859, p. 46). Common resident on San Clemente Island (many records), and has been found on Santa Rosa and San Nicolas islands (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 82).

363 (574.1b) *Amphispiza nevadensis canescens* Grinnell

CALIFORNIA SAGE SPARROW

Synonyms—*Amphispiza belli nevadensis*, part; *Amphispiza belli canescens*; *Amphispiza belli*, part.

Status—Common in summer in the Upper Sonoran belt of sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*) along the mountains encircling the south end of the San Joaquin Valley: Piute Mountains and Mount Pinos (J. Grinnell, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 18); west rim of Owens Valley on Lone Pine Creek and near Owens Lake (Mus. Vert. Zool.); vicinity of Walker Pass (Mus. Vert. Zool.); near Bakersfield and McKittrick, Kern County, and on Carrizo Plains, San Luis Obispo County (Swarth, Condor, XIII, 1911, pp. 161, 163); also south to east slope of San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, 1908, p. 97), and north to west side of Tulare Lake (Goldman, Condor, X, 1908, p. 204). Occurs in late summer and winter in Fresno County (Tyler, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 76), on the western part of the Mohave Desert (Victorville), on the Colorado Desert (Whitewater and Imperial Valley), and in the San Diegan district (San Fernando Valley, San Gabriel Mountains, Riverside). Specimens from the last six specified localities in Mus. Vert. Zool.

364 (574.1) *Amphispiza nevadensis nevadensis* (Ridgway)

NEVADA SAGE SPARROW

Synonyms—*Poospiza belli*, part; *Amphispiza belli nevadensis*, part; *Poospiza belli* var. *nevadensis*.

Status—Common in summer in the *Artemisia tridentata* association (Upper Sonoran and Transition zones) east of the Sierran divide, from east base of Warner Mountains in Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), through Sierra Valley (Mus. Vert. Zool.) to Mono Lake region (W. K. Fisher, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 11), and desert ranges southeast of Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 96). Common winter visitant generally on the Mohave and Colorado deserts; also recorded from Riverside (F. O. Johnson, Zoe, II, 1891, p. 22; Swarth, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 108), where associated in winter with *A. n. canescens*.

365 (580) *Aimophila ruficeps ruficeps* (Cassin)

RUFIOUS-CROWNED SPARROW

Synonyms—*Ammodramus ruficeps*; *Peucaea ruficeps*; Red-capped Finch.

Status—Common resident locally in Upper Sonoran west of the Sierras, from Nicasio, Marin County (Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, p. 37), Rincon Valley, Sonoma County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), Vacaville, Solano County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), Marysville Buttes, Sutter County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and Colfax, Placer County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 163), south to San Diego (Mus. Vert. Zool.); also on Santa Catalina and Santa Cruz islands (several records). Easternmost station in central California: south fork of Kern River, seven miles above Onyx, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs in numbers locally on sparsely brushed hillsides in the San Francisco Bay region, particularly near Berkeley (J. Grinnell, Condor, XVI, 1914, p. 35), and thence south along the Mount Hamilton Range (C. Barlow, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 107).

366 (581n) Melospiza melodia caurina Ridgway

YAKUTAT SONG SPARROW

Status—Rare winter visitant to northwest coast: Female specimen, no. 34, coll. C. I. Clay, taken at Eureka, February 20, 1910 (J. Grinnell, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 174).

367 (581e+581f) Melospiza melodia rufina (Bonaparte)

RUSTY SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza fasciata rufina*; *Melospiza rufina*, part; *Melospiza fasciata guttata*, part; *Melospiza cinerea morphna*; *Melospiza melodia guttata*; *Melospiza melodia morphna*; Sooty Song Sparrow.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant south through the northern humid coast belt to include the San Francisco Bay region; recorded east to Tower House, Shasta County (L. Kellogg, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 120). There are many winter records of "rusty" song sparrows from the area thus indicated, and the majority of these doubtless belong here, though it is probable that a few of the northern ones refer to *M. m. phaea*, and it is possible that some belong under *M. m. merrilli*. In absence, in most cases, of the specimens upon which these records were based it is of course unwise to try to locate them definitely. All verified records fall within the area specified, except one, from Riverside (Swarth, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 108), this being far to the southward.

368 (581p, part) Melospiza melodia phaea Fisher

OREGON SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza fasciata guttata*, part; *Melospiza cinerea phaea*; Rusty Song Sparrow, part.

Status—Winter visitant to extreme north end of humid coast belt—Crescent City, Del Norte County, three specimens in Grinnell coll. (see W. K. Fisher, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 36); also specimen, no. 4459, in Grinnell coll., taken on Pescadero Creek, San Mateo County, November 25, 1900; identified by W. K. Fisher.

369 (581p, part) **Melospiza melodia cleonensis** McGregor

MENDOCINO SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza fasciata samuelis*, part; *Melospiza cinerea cleonensis*; Samuels Song Sparrow, part.

Status—Common resident of fresh water marshes within a few miles of the sea in the northern humid coast belt, from Crescent City, Del Norte County (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 134; Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 43) south at least to Westport, Mendocino County (McGregor, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 87), and Mendocino City (Mus. Vert. Zool.); casual in autumn at Olema, Marin County (no. 10570, Mus. Vert. Zool.).

370 (581d, part) **Melospiza melodia gouldi** Baird

MARIN SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza gouldi*; *Melospiza fasciata samuelis*, part; *Melospiza cinerea samuelis*, part; *Melospiza melodia samuelis*, part; *Melospiza cinerea gouldi*; Samuels Song Sparrow, part.

Status—Common resident on fresh water marshes and streams immediately to the north of San Francisco Bay, chiefly in Marin and Sonoma counties. Occurs from the vicinity of Point Reyes (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1909, p. 267) east at least to Vacaville, Solano County, and Rumsey, Yolo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); north coastwise to Gualala, Mendocino County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and interiorly probably to Mount Sanhedrin (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 583), Cahto and Ukiah (McGregor, Nidologist, III, 1896, p. 148). While song sparrows probably occur almost continuously up the coast north of Point Reyes, we have as yet no material showing intergradation of *gouldi* with *cleonensis* (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1909, p. 267).

371 (581d, part) **Melospiza melodia samuelis** (Baird)

SAMUELS SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Ammodramus samuelis*; *Melospiza fasciata samuelis*, part; *Melospiza cinerea samuelis*, part.

Status—Abundant resident on salt marshes along the north side of San Francisco Bay, from Larkspur, Marin County, through Sonoma and Napa counties to Vallejo, Solano County; also on south side of San Pablo Bay, at Selby and Pinole, Contra Costa County (J. Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 3, 1902, p. 55).

372 (581l) **Melospiza melodia pusillula** Ridgway

SALT MARSH SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza samuelis*, part; *Melospiza pusillula*; *Melospiza fasciata pusillula*; *Melospiza melodia gouldi*, part; *Melospiza cinerea pusillula*; *Melospiza fasciata samuelis*, part; Alameda Song Sparrow; Samuels Song Sparrow, part.

Status—Common resident on the salt marshes bordering the south arm of

San Francisco Bay, from South San Francisco around by the way of Palo Alto, Alviso and Alameda to West Berkeley (specimens examined).

373 (581d, part) *Melospiza melodia santaecrucis* Grinnell

SANTA CRUZ SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza heermanni*, part; *Melospiza fasciata heermanni*, part; *Melospiza melodia heermanni*, part; *Melospiza fasciata samuelis*, part; *Melospiza melodia samuelis*, part; *Melospiza cinerea samuelis*, part; *Melospiza cinerea santaecrucis*; Samuels Song Sparrow, part; California Song Sparrow, part.

Status—Common resident on fresh water marshes and streams throughout the Santa Cruz faunal area, from San Francisco south to Sur River, Monterey County (Grinnell coll.); also east through the Santa Clara Valley to the streams flowing west from the Mount Hamilton range and thence north to Oakland and Berkeley. Also south to Paicines, San Benito County (Mailliard coll.); Poso and Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). The specimens from the last three localities approach *cooperi* very closely; in fact they might be about as well referred to *cooperi*.

374 (581m) *Melospiza melodia cooperi* Ridgway

SAN DIEGO SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Zonotrichia fasciata*; *Melospiza heermanni*, part; *Melospiza fasciata heermanni*, part; *Melospiza melodia heermanni*, part; *Melospiza samuelis*, part; *Melospiza fasciata samuelis*, part; *Melospiza fasciata graminea*, part; *Melospiza melodia graminea*, part; *Melospiza fasciata cooperi*; *Melospiza cinerea cooperi*; Heermann Song Sparrow, part; California Song Sparrow, part.

Status—Common resident of suitable portions of the San Diegan faunal district, from the Mexican line northwest at least to the vicinity of Santa Barbara, and Cuyama Valley, extreme southern San Luis Obispo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Closely adherent to the lower parts of the Pacific slope save at two points where it has crossed to the desert side: Occurs down on the east slope of San Jacinto Mountains nearly to the mouth of Palm Canyon (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, pp. 279-280); and on the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains out on the Mohave Desert along the Mohave River at least to Victorville (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 76) and Yermo (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 38). Material is lacking to show *Melospizine* conditions between Santa Barbara and Monterey counties, but it is probable that the distribution is nearly continuous and that *M. m. cooperi* blends with *M. m. santaecrucis*.

375 (581h) *Melospiza melodia graminea* Townsend

SANTA BARBARA SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza heermanni*, part; *Melospiza melodia heermanni*, part; *Melospiza graminea*; *Melospiza fasciata graminea*, part; *Melospiza cinerea graminea*.

Status—Common resident on Santa Barbara Island; less numerous and of

more local occurrence on Santa Cruz Island (see Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 84).

376 (581i) *Melospiza melodia clementae* Townsend

SAN CLEMENTE SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza heermanni*, part; *Melospiza clementae*; *Melospiza fasciata clementae*; *Melospiza cinerea clementae*.

Status—Common resident on San Clemente Island (many records); also on San Miguel and Santa Rosa islands (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxii, 1900, p. 232; Willett, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 172).

377 (581c, part) *Melospiza melodia heermanni* Baird

HEERMANN SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza heermanni*, part; *Melospiza fasciata heermanni*, part; *Zonotrichia guttata*; *Melospiza cinerea heermanni*, part.

Status—Common resident of riparian strips in the Tulare basin, from the San Joaquin River near Fresno (J. Grinnell, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 110) south and east to Fort Tejon (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1909, p. 266) and Onyx, on South Fork of Kern River, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

378 (581c, part) *Melospiza melodia mailliardi* Grinnell

MODESTO SONG SPARROW

Status—Common resident in the vicinity of the confluence of the Tuolumne and San Joaquin rivers, Stanislaus County (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., vii, 1911, p. 197), and thence north at least to Tracy Lake, San Joaquin County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

379 (581s) *Melospiza melodia maxillaris* Grinnell

SUISUN SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza cinerea heermanni*, part; Heermann Song Sparrow, part.

Status—Common resident on the marshes surrounding Suisun Bay, more particularly from the vicinity of the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers west to Benicia and Port Costa where abruptly delimited (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1909, p. 266).

380 (581k) *Melospiza melodia merrilli* Brewster

MERRILL SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza cinerea merrilli*; *Melospiza fasciata ingersolli*; *Melospiza melodia ingersolli*; *Melospiza fasciata guttata*, part.

Status—Winter visitant to northern California, east of the humid coast belt, south to Saint Helena, Napa County (McGregor, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 35), and Clipper Gap, Placer County (Grinnell coll.). Casually to Palo Alto, Santa Clara County (Grinnell coll.), and Victorville, on the Mohave Desert (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 76). Thought to breed in

Shasta County (Ridgway, Bds. N. & Mid. Amer., 1, 1901, p. 361). The standing of this form is, perhaps, least satisfactorily defined of that of any of our song sparrows.

381 (581b, part) **Melospiza melodia fisherella** Oberholser

MODOC SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza fallax*, part; *Melospiza rufina*, part; *Melospiza fasciata*; *Melospiza fasciata montana*; *Melospiza cinerea montana*; *Melospiza fasciata* var. *fallax*; *Melospiza fasciata heermanni*, part; *Melospiza melodia montana*; Mountain Song Sparrow, part.

Status—Commonly breeding in the Modoc district of northeastern California, west to Shasta Valley and Sisson (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 125), and south along the east slope of the Sierras at least to Lake Valley, Eldorado County (Ray, Auk, xx, 1903, p. 189; specimens examined by me); also through Owens Valley to Lone Pine and Ash Creek (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna, no. 7, 1893, p. 99; specimens, originally recorded as *heermanni*, re-examined). Common as a winter visitant locally to southeastern California: Colorado Valley, Mohave River, and Salton Sink (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

382 (581b, part) **Melospiza melodia fallax** (Baird)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza melodia montana*, part; Desert Song Sparrow, part.

Status—Occurs sparingly as a winter visitant to southeastern parts of the state: Clipper Gap, Placer County, and Victorville, San Bernardino County (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1909, p. 269); and south to El Monte, Los Angeles County (Howell, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 93). The "Mountain Song Sparrow" of much of the literature concerning California appears to me likely to have referred to one or the other of the two races, *fisherella* and *fallax*. The old name *montana* falls as a synonym of *fallax* (Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., xxiv, 1911, p. 252). In absence of the original specimens in most cases, it is impossible to make distributional use of the various records.

383 (581a) **Melospiza melodia saltonis** Grinnell

SALTON SINK SONG SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza fallax*, part; *Melospiza cinerea fallax*; *Melospiza melodia fallax*, part; Desert Song Sparrow, part.

Status—Common resident of the Colorado River bottom from the Nevada line above Needles to the Mexican line below Yuma; also in the Imperial Valley west and north to the southeastern end of Salton Sea, and in the vicinity of Mecca, at the northwestern end of Salton Sea. (See Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1909, p. 269.) Closely associated with such riparian plants as arrowweed (*Pluchea*), guatemote (*Baccharis*) and willows.

384 (583)

Melospiza lincolni lincolni Audubon

LINCOLN SPARROW

Synonyms—*Peucaea lincolni*; Lincoln Finch.

Status—Common summer visitant locally to the Canadian zone along the central Sierra Nevada, from Mount Whitney region (Mus. Vert. Zool.) to Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 126); also on the Trinity Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.), South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Mus. Vert. Zool.), Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); and, in southern California, on the San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.; J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 280). Winters in the San Joaquin Valley (J. Mailliard, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 74), in the San Diegan district, on Santa Catalina Island, and on suitable parts of the Colorado Desert; widely distributed elsewhere in migration, but most numerous through the interior.

385 (583a)

Melospiza lincolni gracilis (Kittlitz)

FORBUSH SPARROW

Synonyms—*Melospiza lincolni*, part; *Melospiza lincolni striata*.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant locally south through the humid belt to Monterey County; has occurred east to Battle Creek and Saint Helena (McGregor, Condor, II, 1900, p. 35), and casually south to Fresno (Tyler, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 76; J. Grinnell, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 111), Victorville (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 77), Long Beach (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 182), and Witch Creek, Jacumba, and Tiajuana River, San Diego County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

386 (585a)

Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis (Gmelin)

SHUMAGIN FOX SPARROW

Synonym—*Passerella iliaca townsendi*, part.

Status—Winter visitant; recorded from widely separated points; verified records: San Clemente Island, November 30 (Linton, Condor, XI, 1909, p. 194); Helena, Trinity County (L. Kellogg, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 120); Pasadena (J. Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 3, 1902, p. 57). Also specimens examined by me from: Mount Wilson, Los Angeles County, three; Berkeley, one; head of Piru Creek, Ventura County, one; Escondido, San Diego County, one. In this and the succeeding subspecies of the Fox Sparrow, where localities of capture are enumerated, I have made use of the series in Mus. Vert. Zool., and in the Mailliard, Grinnell and Swarth collections. In all cases the labels have been marked with my determination, so that this may be verified or emended in the future by anyone else working over the material. It is needless to say that in a varying proportion of specimens uncertainty is experienced in assigning names. This is to be expected in the nature of the problem, as many intermediates undoubtedly occur between forms adjacent to one another in the breeding season.

387 (585f, part) *Passerella iliaca insularis* Ridgway**KADIAK FOX SPARROW**

Synonyms—*Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis*, part; *Passerella iliaca townsendi*, part; *Zonotrichia townsendi*; *Passerella townsendi*; *Passerella unalaschcensis*.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant south through the interior west of the Sierras, and chiefly east and south of the humid coast belt, to the San Diegan district and Santa Barbara Islands. Santa Catalina Island (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxii, 1900, p. 232); Clovis, Fresno County (Tyler, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 9, 1913, p. 86). Specimens examined by me from: Mount Wilson, Los Angeles County, eighteen; Pasadena and vicinity, ten; Los Angeles, three; Santa Monica Mountains, Los Angeles County, three; Santa Catalina Island, two; Drytown, Amador County, two; Alta, Placer County, one; Blue Canyon, Placer County, four; San Francisco, one; Oakland, four; Berkeley, one; Nicasio, Marin County, one; San Geronimo, Marin County, five. It is probable that some of the records published elsewhere under the name *unalaschcensis* really belong here.

388 (585f, part) *Passerella iliaca sinuosa* Grinnell**VALDEZ FOX SPARROW**

Status—Winter visitant; specimens examined by me from: Santa Barbara, two (see Bowles, Auk, xxviii, 1911, p. 175); Mount Wilson, Los Angeles County, six; Pasadena, two; Azusa, one; Riverside, one; Santa Catalina Island, one; Cisco and Blue Canyon, Placer County, twelve; Eagle Lake, Lassen County, two; Upper Lake, Lake County, one; Horse Creek, Siskiyou Mountains, two; Little Van Duzen River, Humboldt County, one; Kuntz, Trinity County, one; Bolinas, Marin County, one; San Geronimo, Marin County, seven; Nicasio, Marin County, one; Pescadero, San Mateo County, one; Oakland, one; Berkeley, four.

389 (585f, part) *Passerella iliaca meruloides* (Vigors)**YAKUTAT FOX SPARROW**

Synonyms—*Fringilla meruloides*; *Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis*, part; *Passerella iliaca townsendi*, part; *Passerella iliaca annectens*.

Status—Common winter visitant south through the humid coast belt to Monterey County. Specimens examined by me from: Point Reyes, Marin County, two; Bolinas, Marin County, three; Nicasio, Marin County, one; San Geronimo, Marin County, thirteen; Fulton, Sonoma County, one; Santa Cruz Mountains, two; Palo Alto, seven; Oakland, one; Berkeley, two; Pescadero, San Mateo County, four; Watsonville, one; Pacific Grove, four; Mount Wilson, Los Angeles County, four; vicinity of Pasadena, three. Also recorded from Tower House, Shasta County (L. Kellogg, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 120); Placer County (Adams, Placer Co. Inst. Res., 1909, p. 39); Raisin, Fresno County (Tyler, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 9, 1913, p. 86); Witch Creek, San Diego County (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 142). Some of the published records of "*unalaschcensis*" probably belong here.

390 (585g) *Passerella iliaca townsendi* (Audubon)

TOWNSEND FOX SPARROW

Status—Winter visitant south through the northern humid coast belt: Bodega, and Humboldt Bay (Ridgway, Bds. N. & Mid. Amer., I, 1901, p. 392); Farallon Islands, May 31 (Dawson, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 182). Specimens examined by me from: Cuddeback, Humboldt County, one; Trinidad, Humboldt County, one; San Geronimo, Marin County, two; Berkeley, one; Oakland, one; Santa Cruz Mountains, one; Pacific Grove, one.

391 (585e) *Passerella iliaca fuliginosa* Ridgway

SOOTY FOX SPARROW

Synonym—*Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis*, part.

Status—Winter visitant south along the northern humid coast belt to San Francisco (Ridgway, Bds. N. & Mid. Amer., I, 1901, p. 394).

392 (585) *Passerella iliaca iliaca* (Merrem)

FOX-COLORED SPARROW

Status—Rare midwinter visitant: specimen from "California" (Coues, Bds. Northwest, 1874, p. 161); intermediate examples from Saticoy, Ventura County, December 14 (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Amer. Birds, III, 1874, p. 516); specimen from Poway, San Diego County, January 3 (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., II, 1889, p. 90); specimen from Oakland, December 2 (W. E. Bryant, Zoe, III, 1893, p. 363); specimen from Big Sur River, Monterey County, December 27 (Pemberton, Condor, X, 1908, p. 50); specimen from Santa Barbara, January 1 (Bowles, Auk, XXVIII, 1911, p. 175); specimen from Burbank, Los Angeles County, November 11 (Howell, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 41); specimen from Mount Wilson, Los Angeles County, October 31 (no. 3233, Grinnell coll.). Several intermediate examples or possibly hybrids are contained in the available collections. The characters presented in nearly all of these cases point toward interbreeding of *iliaca* with *schistacea*.

393 (585c, part) *Passerella iliaca altivagans* Riley

ALBERTA FOX SPARROW

Status—Rare winter visitant to the northeastern section of the state, casually south to Los Angeles County. Record stations: Fort Crook, near Burgettville, Shasta County, specimen taken April 12, 1860 (Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 1911, p. 235); Eagle Lake, Lassen County (specimens in Mailliard coll.); Signal Mt., near Cisco, Placer County, October 9, 1913 (no. 24298, Mus. Vert. Zool.); Pasadena, January 19, 1907 (no. 12021, Mus. Vert. Zool.).

394 (585c, part) *Passerella iliaca schistacea* Baird

SLATE-COLORED FOX SPARROW

Synonyms—*Passerella schistacea*, part; *Passerella townsendi* var. *schistacea*.

Status—Breeds sparingly in the Transition zone on mountains to the east of the Sierran divide: "eastern base of Mount Lassen" (Townsend, Proc. U. S.

Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 220); White Mountains, Mono County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 102). Occurs rather widely in fall and winter through interior and southern California, but nowhere commonly: Murphys, Calaveras County (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1879, p. 418); Cisco and Blue Canyon, Placer County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Fresno (Tyler, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 76); Panamint Mountains (A. K. Fisher, *loc. cit.*, p. 102); near Lone Pine, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Cottonwood Lakes, Sierra Nevada, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Fort Tejon, Kern County (Sharpe, Cat. Bds. British Mus., xii, 1888, p. 720); Los Angeles (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 40); Millard Canyon, near Pasadena (Swarth, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 66); Pasadena (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Poway, San Diego County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 171); Witch Creek, San Diego County (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 142); Yermo, Mohave Desert (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 39). In most cases but a single specimen is reported. An extraordinary occurrence is that of an individual, unequivocally referable to this form, on San Jacinto Peak, July 3 (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 281).

395 (585b) *Passerella iliaca megarhyncha* Baird

THICK-BILLED FOX SPARROW

Synonyms—*Passerella megarhyncha*, part; *Passerella schistacea*, part; *Passerella schistacea* var. *megarhynchus*; *Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis*, part; Large-beaked Sparrow.

Status—Common in summer in Transition along the Sierra Nevada, from Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 126) south through the Lake Tahoe and Yosemite regions, to as far as Kearsarge Pass, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). The main mass of the Sierra Nevada north of the 37th parallel is occupied by this race, but any area of intergradation which may be assumed to exist between this form and *stephensi* is as yet undiscovered. Breeds also east to the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), though specimens from that region are non-typical, inclining towards *schistacea*. Reported west in northern California to the higher parts of the inner coast ranges: South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 43); Mount Sanhedrin (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 583); Trinity Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs in February, at least, in Trinity County (L. Kellogg, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 120). Winters commonly in the San Diegan district, north to Fort Tejon, Kern County, and on Santa Catalina and Santa Cruz islands.

396 (585d) *Passerella iliaca stephensi* Anthony

STEPHENS FOX SPARROW

Synonyms—*Passerella iliaca megarhyncha*, part; *Passerella megarhyncha*, part; *Passerella schistacea*, part; *Passerella stephensi*.

Status—Common summer visitant to upper Transition in southern California: Taylor Meadow to Monache Meadow, extreme southern Sierra Nevada in eastern Tulare and Kern counties (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Mount Pinos, Ventura County (J. Grinnell, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 388); San Gabriel Mountains (J. Grin-

nell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 40); San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains (Anthony, Auk, xii, 1895, p. 348). Only three stations of occurrence, either in migration or in winter: Santa Catalina Island, three specimens (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxii, 1900, p. 233); Little Pine Mountain, Santa Barbara County, September, and San Geronimo, Marin County, frequent during midwinter (J. Mailliard, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 63; *ibid.*, xv, 1913, p. 93). The latter, as a wintering place for this bird, is most extraordinary, as being some 175 miles north of the northernmost known breeding place.

397 (588b, part) *Pipilo maculatus oregonus* Bell

OREGON TOWHEE

Status—Rare visitant; I have seen just one skin from California which I should consider properly referable to *oregonus*: a female, now no. 21273, Mus. Vert. Zool., taken by C. B. Linton on San Clemente Island, December 4, 1908 (original record: Condor, xi, 1909, p. 194); evidently a straggler far from its normal range. This specimen was recently in the Thayer Museum, but has been donated by J. E. Thayer to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, as above indicated. Although *oregonus* has been recorded many times from the coast district of California, and even now is given (A. O. U. Check-List, 3rd ed., 1910, p. 280) as breeding south to San Francisco and wintering to southern California, there seems to be sufficient reason for employing the name *falcifer* (which see) for the birds of the coast belt south to Monterey County; and, after examining all available material with this point in view, I find not one good specimen of *oregonus* from within the state, even as a winter visitant, save for the San Clemente specimen as above recorded. This accords with the views of H. S. Swarth (Condor, xv, 1913, pp. 169-172).

398 (588b, part) *Pipilo maculatus falcifer* McGregor

SAN FRANCISCO TOWHEE

Synonyms—*Pipilo megalonyx*, part; *Pipilo oregonus*, part; *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*, part; *Pipilo maculatus megalonyx*, part; Oregon Towhee, part; Oregon Ground Robin.

Status—Common resident of the humid coast belt, from Humboldt County south to southern Monterey County, including also the San Francisco Bay region. Specimens verifying the above statement of range are in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. The numerous records of the "Oregon Towhee" from the area above indicated very probably all belong under this heading. (See Swarth, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 171.)

399 (588d, part) *Pipilo maculatus megalonyx* Baird

SPURRED TOWHEE

Synonyms—*Fringilla arctica*; *Pipilo arcticus*; *Pipilo oregonus*, part; *Pipilo megalonyx*, part; *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*, part; *Pipilo maculatus atratus*; *Pipilo maculatus clementae*, part; Oregon Towhee, part; San Diego Towhee, part; San Clemente Towhee, part; California Ground Robin.

Status—Common resident of Upper Sonoran and, locally, of Lower Transi-

tion throughout the San Diegan district west of the desert proper, and also on Santa Cruz and Santa Rosa islands. This race extends north along the coast into San Luis Obispo County, in the near neighborhood of which intergradation with *falcifer* takes place. The range of *megalonyx* extends east through the Tejon region to the extreme south end of the Sierra Nevada (valley of the South Fork of the Kern River, in Kern County). (For map and general discussion of the subspecies of *Pipilo maculatus* in California, see Swarth, Condor, xv, 1913, pp. 167-175.)

400 (588d, part) **Pipilo maculatus falcinellus** Swarth

SACRAMENTO TOWHEE

Synonyms—*Pipilo oregonus*, part; *Pipilo megalonyx*, part; *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*, part; *Pipilo erythrophthalmus oregonus*; *Pipilo maculatus montanus*; *Pipilo maculatus megalonyx*, part; Oregon Towhee, part; San Diego Towhee, part; Spurred Towhee, part.

Status—Common resident of the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones in the Sacramento Valley, parts of the San Joaquin Valley, and on both slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Specimens recorded south through Tulare and Inyo counties, and north to McCloud River, Shasta County, and Callahan and Summer-ville, Siskiyou County (Swarth, Condor, xv, 1913, pp. 172-173). At the north the range of *falcinellus* reaches nearly to the Oregon line, and lies between the range of the coast form *falcifer* and that of *curtatus* of the Great Basin.

401 (588a, part) **Pipilo maculatus curtatus** Grinnell

NEVADA TOWHEE

Synonym—*Pipilo maculatus megalonyx*, part.

Status—Fairly common in summer locally in the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); also probably on the desert ranges southeast of the Sierra Nevada (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 102). Winters in the valley of the lower Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., vii, 1911, p. 310; Swarth, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 173).

402 (588c) **Pipilo maculatus clementae** Grinnell

SAN CLEMENTE TOWHEE

Synonyms—*Pipilo maculatus oregonus*, part; *Pipilo maculatus megalonyx*, part; *Pipilo megalonyx*, part; *Pipilo clementae*, part; Spurred Towhee, part.

Status—Common resident on San Clemente and Santa Catalina islands. (See Swarth, Condor, xv, 1913, pp. 171, 172.)

403 (591.1, part) **Pipilo crissalis crissalis** (Vigors)

CALIFORNIA BROWN TOWHEE

Synonyms—*Fringilla crissalis*; *Pipilo fuscus*, part; *Pipilo fuscus crissalis*, part; California Towhee, part; Brown Finch, part.

Status—Common resident of the central humid coast belt, at least from western Sonoma County to southern Monterey County (specimens in Mus. Vert.

Zool.). The range of this race includes the San Francisco Bay region east into Contra Costa County and southeast through Santa Clara County. Intergradation with *P. c. senicula* takes place interiorly and to the southeast. Intergradation with *P. c. carolae* is not shown by the material at hand (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

404 (591.1, part) **Pipilo crissalis carolae** McGregor

NORTHERN BROWN TOWHEE

Synonyms—*Pipilo crissalis*, part; *Pipilo fuscus crissalis*, part; *Pipilo fuscus carolae*.

Status—Fairly common resident locally of Upper Sonoran in the interior of northern California: Battle Creek, Shasta County (McGregor, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, 1, 1899, p. 11); Alton Junction and Beswick, Siskiyou County (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 43); Shasta Valley (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 126); Helena, Trinity County, and Tower House, Shasta County (L. Kellogg, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 120); Cuddeback, Humboldt County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Sacramento Valley generally, south to Amador County (J. Grinnell, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 199). Specimens from the latter locality show obvious tendency towards *P. c. senicula*.

405 (591.1a) **Pipilo crissalis senicula** Anthony

ANTHONY BROWN TOWHEE

Synonyms—*Pipilo fuscus*, part; *Pipilo crissalis*, part; *Pipilo fuscus crissalis*, part; *Pipilo fuscus senicula*; California Towhee, part; Brown Finch, part.

Status—Common resident of the Upper and Lower Sonoran zones, chiefly west of the desert divides, in the San Diegan district and north through the coast district at least to Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County (Grinnell coll.); also east and north throughout the San Joaquin valley, and western foothills of the Sierra Nevada from the vicinity of Walker Pass (Mus. Vert. Zool.) northwards, blending with *P. c. carolae* gradually between Madera and Amador counties. Occurs locally a short distance over onto the desert slopes, as at Palm Springs (Gilman, Condor, v, 1903, p. 13), and Morongo Pass (F. Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 103).

406 (592) **Pipilo aberti** Baird

ABERT TOWHEE

Status—Common resident of the riparian strip along the Colorado River, from the Nevada line to the Mexican boundary (many records), thence west throughout the Imperial Valley to New River, and northwest beyond Salton Sea to Indio and as far as Palm Springs, Riverside County (Gilman, Condor, v, 1903, p. 12; and other records).

407 (592.1) **Oreospiza chlorura** (Audubon)

GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE

Synonyms—*Pipilo chlorurus*; *Embernagra chlorura*; *Embernagra blandingiana*; *Atlapetes chlorurus*; Green Finch; Blanding Finch.

Status—Common summer visitant to semi-arid Transition, breeding chiefly in this zone on desert ranges and along the eastern slope of the Sierras from the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.) south to the San Jacinto Mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 283). Breeds locally on the western slope of the Sierras, especially southerly; also west in the mountains of southern California to Mount Pinos (J. Grinnell, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 389). Occurs in migration widely east of the Sierras, and sparingly west of the Sierras. Recorded west to Mount Shasta (Feilner, Ann. Rep. Smiths. Inst., 1865, p. 426), head of Bear Creek, Trinity County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 43), Mount Sanhedrin (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 583), Clear Lake, Lake County (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. Amer. Bds., iii, 1874, p. 517), San Francisco (Emerson, Orn. & Ool., ix, 1884, p. 93), and San Jose (Van Denburgh, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., xxxviii, 1899, p. 174). Winters rarely in the San Diegan district: Santa Ana River bottom near San Bernardino (Thurber, Auk, xiii, 1896, p. 265); San Diego (J. G. Cooper, Orn. Calif., i, 1870, p. 248).

408 (595) *Zamelodia ludoviciana* (Linnaeus)

ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK

Status—Rare sporadic visitant: Several individuals obtained by C. H. Gilbert and party at Myer's, Humboldt County, July 1, 1897 (McLain, Auk, xv, 1898, p. 190); immature male taken by M. F. Gilman at Palm Springs, Riverside County, September 10, 1897 (J. Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 3, 1902, p. 59). Both records verified: basis of the former in collection of Stanford University, the latter in Grinnell collection. Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Tulare County, "very rare" (Fry, U. S. Dept. Interior, General Information Regarding Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Season of 1912, p. 14).

409 (596, part) *Zamelodia melanocephala capitalis* (Baird)

PACIFIC BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK

Synonyms—*Guiraca melanocephala*; *Coccyborus melanocephalus*; *Goniaphea melanocephala*; *Hedymeles melanocephalus*; *Habia melanocephala*; *Zamelodia melanocephala*, part; *Zamelodia melanocephala microrhyncha*; *Hedymeles melanocephalus* var. *capitalis*.

Status—Abundant summer visitant almost throughout the state, both east and west of the Sierras. Breeds chiefly in Upper Sonoran and Transition zones, preferably in riparian or deciduous growths of trees; but otherwise the species occurs indiscriminately without regard to relative humidity of climate; for example it is recorded from Humboldt Bay and the Panamint Mountains. The focus of abundance is in the willow bottoms of the interior valleys. Occurs most widely in migration. Reported away from the mainland only from Santa Cruz Island (J. Mailliard, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, i, 1899, p. 45), and the Farallones (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., i, 1888, p. 47).

410 (596, part) *Zamelodia melanocephala melanocephala* (Swainson)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK

Status—Occurs in migration along the valley of the lower Colorado River.

Specimens in Mus. Vert. Zool. taken in May, 1910, on the California side of the river five miles northeast of Yuma and near Pilot Knob (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 179). It is possible that this name should be applied to grosbeaks breeding in certain mountain ranges east of the Sierran divide.

411 (597a, part) *Guiraca caerulea salicarius* Grinnell

CALIFORNIA BLUE GROSBEEK

Synonyms—*Guiraca caerulea*; *Goniaphea coerulea*; *Coccyborus coeruleus*; *Guiraca caerulea eurhyncha*, part; *Guiraca caerulea lazula*, part; Western Blue Grosbeak, part.

Status—Common summer visitant to the interior valleys west of the Sierran divide, breeding chiefly within the Lower Sonoran zone. Common locally in the San Diegan district, and quite generally throughout the San Joaquin-Sacramento basin from Onyx, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.) north to Chico, Butte County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 177). Occurs also in the valleys of the Inyo region, east probably to Death Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 106); at least specimens in Mus. Vert. Zool. from Independence, Inyo County, belong to the race *salicarius* and not to *lazula* as might have been expected. Very rare in the coast belt north of Santa Barbara; recorded casually from Haywards, Alameda County (J. G. Cooper, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., II, 1880, p. 248); Santa Cruz (J. G. Cooper, *loc. cit.*), and San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz County (McGregor, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 2, 1901, p. 16). Other sporadic stations are: Pitt River (Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep., VI, 1857, p. 88); Santa Cruz Island (J. Mailliard, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, 1899, p. 44).

412 (597a, part) *Guiraca caerulea lazula* (Lesson)

ARIZONA BLUE GROSBEEK

Synonyms—*Guiraca caerulea eurhyncha*, part; Western Blue Grosbeak, part.

Status—Common summer visitant to the valley of the lower Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 1911, p. 163), from the Mexican line north at least to Fort Mohave, above Needles (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 180).

413 (599) *Passerina amoena* (Say)

LAZULI BUNTING

Synonyms—*Spiza amoena*; *Cyanospiza amoena*; Blue Linnet; Lazuli Finch.

Status—Common summer visitant to suitable parts of the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones, practically wherever these occur in the state. Of most wide occurrence during migration, appearing on the deserts, on the Farallones (Dawson, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 182), and on the Santa Barbara Islands: Santa Catalina (C. H. Richardson, Condor, X, 1908, p. 68); Santa Cruz Island (J. Mailliard, MS). Breeds in the desert ranges east of the Sierra Nevada (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 107) and in the humid coast belt, as well as in intermediate localities, showing a lack of sensitiveness at least to varying

conditions of humidity. As a rule, however, in arid regions it affects the shrubbery around springs or streams. Southernmost breeding station, Cuyamaca Mountains.

414 (600a) *Passerina versicolor pulchra* Ridgway

BEAUTIFUL BUNTING

Status—Casual visitant from the south. Occurred in numbers in February, 1914, on the California side of the Colorado River at Blythe, Riverside County; two specimens taken February 8 and 9, now in Daggett collection at the Museum of History, Science and Art, Los Angeles (Daggett, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 260).

415 (605) *Calamospiza melanocorys* Stejneger

LARK BUNTING

Synonyms—*Calamospiza bicolor*; White-shouldered Blackbird; White-winged Blackbird.

Status—Irregular late winter and spring visitant to the southern portion of the state; sporadically common. Recorded as follows: Tulare Lake (J. G. Cooper, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, p. 92); Santa Barbara (J. Mailliard, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 143); Pilot Knob, Mohave Desert (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 108); Colorado River, near The Needles (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 181); Newhall, Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 41); San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County (Swarth, Condor, IV, 1902, p. 95); Riverside (Swarth, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 108); El Cajon, Campo and Poway, San Diego County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 180); San Diego (Holterhoff, Auk, I, 1884, p. 293).

416 (610a) *Piranga rubra cooperi* Ridgway

COOPER TANAGER

Synonym—*Piranga aestiva cooperi*.

Status—Two individuals said to have been seen and one of them taken at Santa Barbara in the "spring" of 1885 (Streator, Orn. & Ool., XI, 1886, p. 52); a female example, which I have identified, taken October 11, 1907, on San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, X, 1908, p. 85); occurs with probable regularity in summer in the southeastern frontier of the state along the lower Colorado: below Ehrenberg (F. Stephens, Condor, V, 1903, p. 104), at and above The Needles, "common" (Hollister, Auk, XXV, 1908, p. 461), and from eight miles east of Picacho down to vicinity of Pilot Knob (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 182).

417 (607) *Piranga ludoviciana* (Wilson)

WESTERN TANAGER

Synonyms—*Piranga ludoviciana*; Louisiana Tanager.

Status—Common in summer along the entire Sierra Nevada, breeding chiefly in the Transition zone; occurs thus in the higher ranges of southern California

south to and including the San Jacinto Mountains; also in the inner northern coast ranges from the Trinity Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.) south to Mount Sanhedrin (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 583). Breeds in northern California rarely west to the coast, as in Sonoma County (J. Mailliard, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 50); also locally well down into Upper Sonoran, as near Santa Barbara (Bowles, Auk, XXVIII, 1911, p. 176). Occurs as a migrant nearly throughout the state; in some years in early May, "waves" of tanagers appear along the coast, as well as in the interior valleys, inflicting severe injury to early fruit crops.

418 (611a) Progne subis hesperia Brewster

WESTERN MARTIN

Synonyms—*Progne subis*; *Progne purpurea*; *Progne chalybea*; Purple Martin.

Status—Common as a migrant and interruptedly distributed as a breeding species along, and west of, the Sierras, south into San Diego County. Many records from both the humid coast belt, and the main Sierra Nevada, with the interlying valleys, and from the Oregon to the Mexican lines. Recorded once from Santa Catalina Island (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., IV, 1870, pp. 78, 80). But no recorded occurrence from the southeastern deserts. Nests in the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones, in oak and pine regions; also in small numbers in towns just as with the eastern martin, for instance in Pasadena, Los Angeles, Stockton, and Auburn. Appears to be increasing in settled districts (see Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 89).

419 (612) Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons (Say)

CLIFF SWALLOW

Synonyms—*Hirundo lunifrons*; *Hirundo fulva*; *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*.

Status—Abundant as a migrant and breeding species in suitable places nearly throughout the state below the Boreal zone. Large nesting colonies occur along the lower Colorado River, thus in the Lower Sonoran zone (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 183); wide-spread in Upper Sonoran; and fair-sized colonies nest in Transition both along the Sierras and in the humid coast belt. Not recorded, however, from any of the islands. Occurs in winter sparingly in the Imperial Valley (Van Rossem, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 133).

420 (613) Hirundo erythrogaster Boddaert

BARN SWALLOW

Synonyms—*Chelidon erythrogaster*; *Hirundo horreorum*; *Hirundo rufa*; *Hirundo erythrogastra palmeri*; *Hirundo erythrogastra horreorum*.

Status—Common migrant throughout the state. Breeds in moderate numbers the entire length of the state west of the Sierras, especially on or near the sea-coast; rare as a breeder in southern California: Point Loma, Balboa, and Santa Monica; most numerous in the San Francisco Bay region; recorded also as nesting in Owens Valley (Van Denburgh, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1898, p. 216);

at Stockton, Murphys and Big Trees (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., I, 1879, p. 408); Lake Tahoe (Ray, Auk, xx, 1903, p. 190); Eagle Lake (Sheldon, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 190); and in Tulare and Fresno counties (J. Grinnell, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 111; Tyler, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 168). Occurs sparingly in winter in the Imperial Valley (Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 133).

421 (614) Iridoprocne bicolor (Vieillot)

TREE SWALLOW

Synonyms—*Tachycineta bicolor*; *Tachycineta bicolor vespertina*; *Iridoprocne bicolor vespertina*; *Chelidon bicolor*; *Hirundo bicolor*; *Hirundo bicolor* var. *vespertina*; *Tachycineta thalassina*, part; White-bellied Swallow.

Status—Common migrant throughout the state; breeds commonly in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, particularly in the vicinity of lakes and streams; also in similar locations in the coastal valleys south to San Onofre, San Diego County (J. S. Dixon, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 97); and in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe (Ray, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 369) and Eagle Lake (Sheldon, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 190). Passes the winter irregularly and locally in the lowlands of southern and west-central California; northernmost occurrence in midwinter, Point Reyes Station, Marin County (Slevin, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, 1899, p. 29; recorded under the name "*thalassina*").

422 (615) Tachycineta thalassina lepida Mearns

NORTHERN VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW

Synonyms—*Tachycineta thalassina*, part; *Tachycineta lepida*; *Hirundo thalassina*.

Status—Abundant migrant throughout the state, arriving early and tarrying long; passes the summer and breeds commonly in the Transition zone almost everywhere that zone extends, both in the Sierras and Coast Ranges, and from southern San Diego County northwards. Less common in the humid coast belt than on the interior mountains. Not recorded from any of the islands. Occurs in winter in the Imperial Valley (Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 133).

423 (616) Riparia riparia (Linnaeus)

BANK SWALLOW

Synonyms—*Clivicola riparia*; *Cotyle riparia*.

Status—Fairly common migrant throughout the state; remains through the summer and breeds in colonies at a few points: Alvord, Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 112); Placerville (Emerson, Orn. & Ool., xiii, 1888, p. 82); Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS); seacoast in vicinity of Long Beach (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 42), and Port Los Angeles (Shepardson, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 174); near Whittier, Los Angeles County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 91); and vicinity of Santa Cruz (Skirm, Orn. & Ool., ix, 1884, p. 149).

424 (617) Stelgidopteryx serripennis (Audubon)

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW

Synonyms—*Cotyle serripennis*; *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant locally in the Upper and Lower Sonoran zones, occurring more widely during migration. Recorded north to Humboldt Bay and even Trinidad Head near the coast (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 134); Baird, Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 222); Edgewood, Siskiyou County (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 127); and Eagle Lake (Sheldon, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 190). Recorded at San Diego as late as November 9 and as early as January 27 (J. G. Cooper, Orn. Calif., i, 1870, p. 61). Common breeding species along the Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 186). Usually rare in the humid coast belt, and unknown from the islands.

425 (618) Bombycilla garrula (Linnaeus)

BOHEMIAN WAXWING

Synonym—*Ampelis garrulus*.

Status—Rare and irregular winter visitant; occurred in numbers in February, 1892, in the northeastern section of the state, whence specimens are on record from Susanville and Quincy (W. E. Bryant, Zoe, iv, 1893, p. 226; McGregor, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 34). An adult male was taken at Victorville, on the Mohave Desert, December 31, 1904 (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, viii, 1905, p. 77), and an adult female taken near Daggett, also on the Mohave Desert, December 13, 1910 (Lamb, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 34). In the late winter, 1911, the species appeared in numbers in various parts of the northern half of the state: Dutch Flat, Placer County (Gifford, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 109); Galt, Sacramento County (J. Grinnell, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 111); Tower House, Shasta County, and Helena, Trinity County (L. Kellogg, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 120); Eureka, Humboldt County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

426 (619) Bombycilla cedrorum Vieillot

CEDAR WAXWING

Synonyms—*Ampelis cedrorum*; Cedar-bird.

Status—Common but irregular winter visitant into the Upper and Lower Sonoran zones, remaining late in the spring, through May and even into June. Recorded south, west of the Sierras, to Poway, San Diego County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 195); only two records east of the Sierran divides: Lone Pine, Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 113); Victorville, Mohave Desert (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 77). Casual on San Clemente Island (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 19) and the Farallones (Dawson, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 182). Summers sparingly and locally in the extreme northwest, evidently as an exclusive inhabitant of the northern humid coast Transition; recorded as nesting at Eureka (J. M. Davis, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 182). A full-grown juvenile taken August 9, 1908, at Hemet Lake, San Jacinto Mountains (J. Grinnell

and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 288) might be interpreted as indicating a breeding station somewhere in the mountains of southern California.

427 (620) *Phainopepla nitens* (Swainson)

PHAINOPEPLA

Synonyms—*Ptilogonys nitens*; *Cichlopsis nitens*; Black Flycatcher.

Status—Common resident in the desert regions of southeastern California; common summer visitant through the San Diegan district and north locally to Alameda County (Pemberton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 238), Chico and Marysville (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 196); also along the western foothills of the Sierras through Eldorado County even to Baird and Fort Crook, Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 222), and east of the Sierras into Owens and Panamint valleys (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 113). Breeds chiefly in the Lower Sonoran zone. Although this bird rarely winters in the San Diegan district, it does winter in numbers on the much colder Mohave Desert, and to the northward even to Paicines, San Benito County (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 16).

428 (621, part) *Lanius borealis invictus* Grinnell

NORTHWESTERN SHRIKE

Synonyms—*Lanius septentrionalis*; *Lanius borealis*; *Collurio borealis*; Northern Shrike; Butcher-bird, part.

Status—Irregular midwinter visitant into northern California; recorded from: Nicasio (doubtful) and Marysville (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 197); Fort Crook, Shasta County, and Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County (Feilner, Ann. Rep. Smiths. Inst., 1865, pp. 422, 425); Quincy, Plumas County (J. Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 1, 1900, p. 54); Eagle Lake, Lassen County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS).

429 (622a) *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides* Swainson

WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE

Synonyms—*Collyrio excubitoroides*, part; *Collurio ludovicianus excubitoroides*, part; *Lanius excubitoroides*, part; *Lanius ludovicianus gambeli*, part.

Status—Common resident of the desert regions of southeastern and northeastern California, that is, the area east of the Sierran divide. Recorded west at the north to Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 128), and at the south to Palm Springs, Riverside County (J. Grinnell, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 43). The shrikes of the Colorado Desert differ slightly from those of northeastern California; the status of the various forms has not been satisfactorily worked out. The San Diegan district north at least to the vicinity of Los Angeles, and the southern San Joaquin Valley, furnish specimens variously intermediate between *L. l. excubitorides* and *L. l. gambeli*, probably best referred to under the latter name.

430 (622b) Lanius ludovicianus gambeli Ridgway

CALIFORNIA SHRIKE

Synonyms—*Collyrio excubitoroides*, part; *Lanius excubitoroides*, part; *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*, part; *Collurio ludovicianus*; *Collurio ludovicianus excubitoroides*, part; *Lanius ludovicianus robustus*, part; *Lanius elegans*, part; White-rumped Shrike, part; Butcher-bird, part.

Status—Abundant resident west of the Sierran divide chiefly in the Upper and Lower Sonoran zones. Recorded north to Humboldt Bay (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 222); casual on the Farallones (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., i, 1888, p. 48). The subspecies is most typical in the humid coast belt, south into Monterey County; the shrikes of the San Diegan district and the San Joaquin-Sacramento Valley are here considered *gambeli*, but in characters incline toward *excubitorides*.

431 (622c) Lanius ludovicianus anthonyi Mearns

ISLAND SHRIKE

Synonyms—*Collyrio excubitoroides*, part; *Lanius ludovicianus gambeli*, part; *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*, part; *Lanius anthonyi*; *Lanius ludovicianus mearnsi*; *Lanius mearnsi*; San Clemente Shrike.

Status—Fairly common resident on San Clemente, Santa Catalina and Santa Cruz islands (many records); also reported from Santa Rosa and Anacapa islands (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 92).

432 (624) Vireosylva olivacea (Linnaeus)

RED-EYED VIREO

Status—Rare transient; one record. An adult male taken at San Diego, October 6, 1914 (Huey, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 58).

433 (625) Vireosylva flavoviridis Cassin

YELLOW-GREEN VIREO

Synonym—*Vireo flavoviridis*.

Status—But one record: a single specimen taken in the Santa Ana River bottom near Riverside, October 1, 1887 (Price, Auk, v, 1888, p. 210); verified by Ridgway (Bds. N. & Mid. Amer., iii, 1904, p. 146) who states that the label gives the date as September 29, instead of as above.

434 (627a) Vireosylva gilva swainsoni (Baird)

WESTERN WARBLING VIREO

Synonyms—*Vireo gilvus*; *Vireo gilvus swainsoni*; *Vireosylva gilva*; *Vireosylva swainsoni*; *Vireo swainsoni*; Swainson Warbling Greenlet; Warbling Flycatcher.

Status—Common summer visitant in suitable parts of the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones the whole length of the state, chiefly west of the Sierran divides. Recorded breeding as far south as Escondido, San Diego County

(Sharp, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 90). Deciduous trees of riparian growth furnish the typical habitat of this bird. Abundant and more generally distributed during migration.

435 (629a) Lanivireo solitarius cassini (Xantus)

CASSIN VIREO

Synonyms—*Vireo solitarius*; *Vireo cassini*; *Vireosylva solitaria*; *Vireo solitarius cassini*; *Lanivireo solitarius*; *Lanivireo cassini*; Blue-headed Flycatcher.

Status—Common summer visitant to the Transition zone, more particularly along the Sierras; breeds from central San Diego County northward. Rather rare in the San Francisco Bay region and humid coast belt; not recorded nearer the coast north of Marin County, than Cahto, Mendocino County (McGregor, Nidologist, iv, 1896, p. 8). Widely distributed all over the state during migration.

436 (629b) Lanivireo solitarius plumbeus (Coues)

PLUMBEOUS VIREO

Synonym—*Vireo solitarius plumbeus*.

Status—But one record: adult female taken by H. W. Henshaw in the mountains near Fort Tejon, August 1, 1875 (Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 236). Recent enquiry shows the specimen in question to be probably still extant in the National Museum, but it could not at the time be found. Mr. Henshaw is confident of its identity as above, as careful examination was made by Mr. Ridgway as well as by himself.

437 (632) Vireo huttoni huttoni Cassin

HUTTON VIREO

Synonyms—*Vireo huttoni obscurus*; *Vireo huttoni oberholseri*; *Vireo huttoni mailliardorum*; *Vireo mailliardorum*; Hutton Greenlet; Hutton Flycatcher.

Status—Common resident in suitable portions of the Upper Sonoran and (in the northern part of the state) Transition zones west of the Sierran divide; recorded from San Diego and the Cuyamaca Mountains northward, but (except for the one instance cited below) only on the Pacific water-shed. Apparently breeds wherever found, in other words, there is scarcely any seasonal shifting of range, much less migration. Some eastward records are: Witch Creek, San Diego County (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 142); Victorville, one individual, probably a stray (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 101); Kern River, Kern County (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 181); Big Trees, Calaveras County (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1879, p. 410). Northernmost record: Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 12). Common on Santa Cruz Island (many records); recorded once from Santa Catalina Island, one specimen (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 203).

438 (633a, part)

Vireo belli pusillus Coues

CALIFORNIA LEAST VIREO

Synonyms—*Vireo belli*; *Vireo pusillus*; *Vireo pusillus albatrus*.

Status—Common summer visitant to suitable parts of the Lower Sonoran zone of southern California chiefly west of the desert divides, and north, entirely east of the central coast region, through the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys to Marysville (Belding, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., I, 1879, p. 410). Casual in migration to Redwood City, San Mateo County (Littlejohn, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 41). Most numerous in the lowlands of the San Diegan district. Recorded also from a few points east of the desert divide: Mohave River (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., II, 1861, p. 122; Mus. Vert. Zool.); Death Valley, and Owens Valley north to Bishop Creek (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 116). It is possible that these desert occurrences may really be of birds referable to the race *arizonae*, but material is lacking for determining this point.

439 (633a, part)

Vireo belli arizonae Ridgway

ARIZONA LEAST VIREO

Status—Common summer visitant along the valley of the lower Colorado River, from below Yuma at least to The Needles (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 189).

440 (634)

Vireo vicinior Coues

GRAY VIREO

Synonym—*Vireo vicinior californicus*.

Status—Summer visitant to certain portions of the Upper Sonoran chaparral belt of extreme southern California: Campo (F. Stephens, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, p. 42), Cajon Pass (Morcom, Ridgw. Orn. Club, bull. no. 2, 1887, p. 51), Riverside (F. Stephens, Auk, VII, 1890, p. 159), Julian (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 204). Also, as ascertained by the field collectors of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology in the summer of 1908, common and breeding in the *Adenostoma sparsifolium* belt along the west and south sides of the San Jacinto Mountains and thence east along the Santa Rosa Mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., X, 1913, pp. 291-297). Recorded in migration from Mecca, Riverside County (Van Rossem, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 137); also casual (?) northeast to near Bodfish, Kern County, one specimen, June 16, 1911 (no. 20679, Mus. Vert. Zool.).

441 (636)

Mniotilta varia (Linnaeus)

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER

Status—Rare migrant; four instances, each of the capture of a single specimen: Farallon Islands, May 28, 1887 (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., I, 1888, p. 48); Pasadena, October 8, 1895 (Gaylord, Nidologist, III, 1896, p. 106); Carmel River, Monterey County, September 8, 1901 (Emerson, Condor, III, 1901, p. 145); and Watsonville, September 24, 1903 (Hunter, Condor, VI, 1904, p. 25).

442 (643) Vermivora luciae (Cooper)

LUCY WARBLER

Synonyms—*Helminthophaga luciae*; *Helminthophila luciae*.

Status—Common summer visitant to the mesquite belt along the lower Colorado River, at least from the vicinity of Picacho to Chemehuevis Valley (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 191). Recorded also from the Colorado desert: adult male taken by F. Stephens at Silsbee, April 8, 1909 (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and adult female taken at Mecca, March 29, 1911 (Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 137).

443 (645a) Vermivora ruficapilla gutturalis (Ridgway)

CALAVERAS WARBLER

Synonyms—*Helminthophaga ruficapilla*; *Helminthophila ruficapilla gutturalis*; *Helminthophila rubricapilla gutturalis*; Nashville Warbler.

Status—Common summer visitant to the Transition zone along the west slope of the Sierra Nevada, from Greenhorn Mountains, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), north to Mount Shasta; also on the Trinity Mountains, in Trinity and Siskiyou counties (Mus. Vert. Zool.), the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and on Mount Sanhedrin, near the boundary between northern Lake and Mendocino counties (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 584). A common migrant widely through southern and interior California, but not noted near the coast north of Santa Barbara; westernmost station in central California: Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 126).

444 (646) Vermivora celata celata (Say)

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER

Synonym—*Helminthophila celata*.

Status—Occurs as a migrant and midwinter visitant in southern California: Los Angeles and Pasadena in September and October (Swarth, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 17; and *idem*, p. 145); Pasadena, April 30, and El Monte, Los Angeles County, September 17 (Grinnell coll.); Riverside, December 25 (Mus. Vert. Zool.); San Luis Obispo, October 10 (J. Mailliard, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 55); Victorville, December (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 101); Colorado River, Needles to Pilot Knob, February 17 to May 14 (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 194); Santa Cruz Island, November 29 (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 128); Piedmont, Alameda County, October 4 (typical specimen, no. 6634, Mus. Vert. Zool., secured by Miss L. Kellogg).

445 (646a) Vermivora celata lutescens (Ridgway)

LUTESCENT WARBLER

Synonyms—*Helminthophaga celata*, part; *Helminthophila celata lutescens*, part; *Vermivora celata*; *Helinaia celata*; *Helminthophaga celata* var. *lutescens*; *Vermivora celata orestera*; Orange-crowned Warbler, part.

Status—Common summer visitant to high Upper Sonoran and Transition zones on the Pacific watershed, from the San Jacinto and San Bernardino mountains northward west of the Sierran divides to the Oregon line. More numerous and widely distributed during migration; although arriving early and remaining late, I have found no instances of occurrence in mid-winter. Breeds to the coast as far south as Santa Barbara (Bowles, Auk, xxviii, 1911, p. 177). In not quite typical form, *V. c. "orestera"* (Oberholser, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 244), occurs as a summer visitant to the Argus and Panamint mountains, Inyo County, and to the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Since it is only in a small proportion of individuals that satisfactory separation is possible to me, there seems to be no violation of subspecific refinement in lumping "*orestera*" with *lutescens*, at least for the present.

446 (646b) Vermivora celata sordida (Townsend)

DUSKY WARBLER

Synonyms—*Helminthophaga celata*, part; *Helminthophila celata lutescens*, part; *Helminthophila celata sordida*; *Helminthophila sordida*.

Status—Breeds commonly on Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Santa Catalina and San Clemente islands; also on the mainland at Point Loma and Coronado Beach, near San Diego (specimen in Mus. Vert. Zool., collected at the former station in April, 1908, by F. Stephens; see also Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 95). One instance of nesting at Anacapa Island (Willett, *loc. cit.*). Occurs in autumn and winter on Santa Catalina Island (J. Grinnell, Auk, xv, 1898, p. 236), and on the mainland at various points mostly opposite the Santa Barbara group of islands: San Diego, Cuyamaca Mountains, Julian, Santa Ana Mountains, San Pedro, Los Angeles, Highland Park, and Pasadena (specimens from all these localities in Mus. Vert. Zool. and Grinnell coll.); also Santa Barbara, April (J. Mailliard, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 16), Haywards, Alameda County, January 25 and February 8 (Emerson, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 112; specimens, re-examined by me, prove typical *sordida*), and Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, December 29 (specimen, no. 1129, in Law coll., examined by me). The latter two localities are some 275 miles north of the northernmost of the Santa Barbara islands.

447 (647) Vermivora peregrina (Wilson)

TENNESSEE WARBLER

Synonym—*Helminthophila peregrina*.

Status—Only one record: a single specimen, now no. 3177 in Grinnell collection, taken near Pasadena, September 27, 1897 (Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 45).

448 (652a) Dendroica aestiva sonorana Brewster

SONORA YELLOW WARBLER

Status—Abundant summer visitant along the valley of the lower Colorado River, from below Yuma at least to a point twenty miles north of Picacho (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 195). The specimen of "*sonorana*" recorded from Riverside (Brewster, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., xli, 1902, p.

180) I have examined and found to be exactly like females of *brewsteri* in first winter plumage.

449 (652c) *Dendroica aestiva brewsteri* Grinnell

CALIFORNIA YELLOW WARBLER

Synonyms—*Sylvicola aestiva*; *Dendroica aestiva*; *Dendroica aestiva morcomi*; *Dendroica aestiva sonorana*, part; Western Yellow Warbler; Sonora Yellow Warbler, part.

Status—Common migrant nearly throughout the state; summer visitant to much of the area west and northwest of the Sierran divides, including also the Modoc region south to Lake Tahoe, and the whole San Diegan district. Breeds most numerous in suitable parts of the Upper Sonoran and Transition zones. The preferred association is deciduous riparian growth, so that the matter of relative aridity of the including region counts but little. No record from any of the islands except the Farallones (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., I, 1888, p. 48).

450 (652b) *Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa* (Pallas)

ALASKA YELLOW WARBLER

Status—Fairly common late spring and fall migrant: Mountain Spring, San Diego County, May 11 (Oberholser, Auk, xiv, 1897, p. 78), Haywards, Alameda County, September 8 to October 8 (J. Grinnell, Condor, III, 1901, p. 15; Emerson, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 113); Witch Creek, San Diego County, May 3 to 11, and October 12 (Bishop, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 143); Imperial, Imperial County, May 11 (specimen in Mus. Vert. Zool.); Dos Palms Spring, Santa Rosa Mountains, Riverside County, May 26, 27 and 31 (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 298); Pilot Knob, Colorado River, Imperial County, May 9 and 14 (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 200).

451 (654) *Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens* (Gmelin)

BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER

Status—But one record: Farallon Islands, November 17, 1886 (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., I, 1888, p. 48). The specimen, a female, is now in the Emerson collection (no. 669A).

452 (655, part) *Dendroica coronata hooveri* McGregor

ALASKA MYRTLE WARBLER

Synonyms—*Dendroica coronata*; Hoover Warbler; Yellow-crowned Warbler; Yellow-rumped Warbler.

Status—Fairly common winter visitant and spring migrant in west-central California; recorded south to Santa Barbara Island (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 7), San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, XI, 1909, p. 194), and Los Angeles (Swarth, Condor, II, 1900, p. 40); east in central California to Murphys, Calaveras County (Ridgway, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, p. 65), and Drytown, Amador County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS).

453 (656) Dendroica auduboni auduboni (Townsend)

AUDUBON WARBLER

Synonyms—*Sylvicola auduboni*; *Dendroica auduboni nigrifrons*.

Status—Common breeding species in the Transition and Boreal zones, from the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains, Riverside County (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 299), north along the Sierras to Mount Shasta; also on the Warner Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and south through the northern coast ranges, from the Trinity Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.) at least to Mount Sanhedrin (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 584). Not recorded as breeding in the humid coast belt, save locally in Sonoma County (J. Mailliard, Condor, x, 1908, p. 133). Abundant winter visitant almost throughout the state below the level of heavy snows; occurs on the islands coastwise and on suitable parts of the deserts, but most plentiful at that season in the interior valley and foothill regions.

454 (657) Dendroica magnolia (Wilson)

MAGNOLIA WARBLER

Synonym—*Dendroica maculosa*.

Status—Rare migrant; four records: adult male taken on Santa Barbara Island, May 15, 1897 (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 7); immature female taken by H. S. Swarth at Los Angeles, October 21, 1897 (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 45); and a female taken at Los Angeles, October 5, 1901 (Swarth, Condor, III, 1901, p. 145); these three specimens are on deposit in Mus. Vert. Zool. Two secured (now in Calif. Acad. Sci.) on the Farallon Islands, May 29 and June 2, 1911 (Dawson, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 182).

455 (659) Dendroica pensylvanica (Linnaeus)

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER

Status—But one record: male taken at Sherwood, Mendocino County, September 21, 1908 (Marsden, Condor, XI, 1909, p. 64). This specimen is now no. 19539 in the L. B. Bishop collection.

456 (665) Dendroica nigrescens (Townsend)

BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER

Synonym—*Sylvicola nigrescens*.

Status—Common summer visitant to suitable portions of lower Transition and high Upper Sonoran zones from the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto mountains, Riverside County, north along the Sierras and desert ranges, more sparingly in the coast ranges, almost throughout the state, except in the humid coast belt. Various localities of summer record are: west through the San Diegan district to the Santa Ynez Mountains, Santa Barbara County (Pemberton, Condor, XII, 1910, p. 18); coast of Sonoma County (J. Mailliard, Condor, x, 1908, p. 133); Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County (W. K. Fisher, Condor, VI, 1904, p. 51); Scott River, Siskiyou County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Sugar Hill, Modoc County

(Mus. Vert. Zool.); Argus, Panamint, Inyo, Grapevine, and White mountains, Inyo County' (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 120); Providence Mountains, eastern San Bernardino County (F. Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 105). Widely distributed during migration; some individuals tarry late in the fall, as November 1 at Berkeley (F. O. Johnson, Zoe, III, 1892, p. 117).

457 (667) *Dendroica virens* (Gmelin)

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER

Status—But one record: female adult taken May 29, 1911, on the Farallon Islands, and another seen June 1 of the same year at the same place (Dawson, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 168). The specimen secured, and examined by me, is now no. 18080 in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

458 (668) *Dendroica townsendi* (Townsend)

TOWNSEND WARBLER

Status—Common migrant through southern and interior California. Casual on Farallon (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., I, 1888, p. 49), Santa Barbara (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 7), San Clemente (Linton, Condor, XI, 1909, p. 194), and Santa Cruz (Linton, Condor, X, 1908, p. 128) islands. Also fairly common as a winter visitant in the west-central part of the state from Marin to Monterey counties including the San Francisco Bay region, more sparingly in the San Diegan district. There have been several ascriptions of this bird to the state as a breeding species; but no instance so far, that I know of, bears criticism (see J. Grinnell, Condor, VII, 1905, p. 52).

459 (669) *Dendroica occidentalis* (Townsend)

HERMIT WARBLER

Synonym—Western Warbler.

Status—Common summer visitant to the Transition zone along the Sierra Nevada from the Mount Whitney region to Mount Shasta (several records for each extreme). There are in Mus. Vert. Zool. two adult male specimens labelled as taken in the San Bernardino Mountains, June 13, 1889; this would appear to indicate a far southern breeding station, but the point is not proven. Fairly common migrant through southern California both east and west of the Sierras; more rare as a migrant north through west-central California: Paicines, San Benito County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, Condor, III, 1901, p. 126); Berryessa, Santa Clara County (C. Barlow, Condor, II, 1900, p. 133); Berkeley (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 215); Petaluma (J. G. Cooper, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., II, 1880, p. 246); Cahto, Mendocino County (McGregor, Nidologist, IV, 1896, p. 8). Casual on Santa Barbara Island (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 7). Occasional individuals winter in west-central California: Pacific Grove, Monterey County, January 22; San Geronimo, Marin County, January 30; both specimens in the Mailliard collection.

460 (672) *Dendroica palmarum palmarum* (Gmelin)

PALM WARBLER

Status—But one record, that of an immature male taken at Pacific Grove, October 9, 1896 (Emerson, Osprey, II, 1898, p. 92). I have examined this specimen, now in the Emerson collection (no. 1089).

461 (674) *Seiurus aurocapillus* (Linnaeus)

OVEN-BIRD

Status—Casual visitant; one definite record: two observed on Farallon Islands, May 29, 1911 (Dawson, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 167); the one specimen taken, an adult male, is now no. 18078 in the California Academy of Sciences. There is also an old record from "California" (Bonaparte, Comptes Rendus, 1854, p. 385).

462 (675a) *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis* Ridgway

ALASKA WATER-THRUSH

Synonym—Grinnell Water-thrush.

Status—Rare fall migrant: Santa Cruz, September 25, 1885, two examples secured by A. M. Ingersoll (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 216); San Diego, September 11, 1887, one specimen (Keeler, Zool., I, 1891, p. 371); Cactus Flat, San Bernardino Mountains, August 16, 1905, one specimen (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., V, 1908, p. 115); National City, near San Diego, September 29, 1906, one specimen (Linton, Condor, IX, 1907, p. 60).

463 (676) *Seiurus motacilla* (Vieillot)

LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH

Status—But one record: male secured at Mecca, Colorado Desert, Riverside County, August 17, 1908 (L. H. Miller, Condor, X, 1908, p. 236). This specimen is now no. 1105, Mus. Vert. Zool.

464 (680) *Oporornis tolmiei* (Townsend)

TOLMIE WARBLER

Synonyms—*Geothlypis macgillivrayi*; *Trichas tolmiei*; *Geothlypis philadelphia* var. *macgillivrayi*; *Geothlypis tolmiei*; Macgillivray Warbler.

Status—Common summer visitant to the Transition zone of the northern third of the state; breeds south along the Sierra Nevada at least to Yosemite Valley, and along the desert ranges to the Grapevine Mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 122); also south through the coast belt and inner coast ranges to the San Francisco Bay region, sparingly to Los Gatos, Santa Clara County (Van Denburgh, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., XXXVIII, 1899, p. 176). Apparently rare in the extreme northern humid coast belt. Occurs widely and commonly as a migrant, particularly in southern California, though not reported from the Santa Barbara Islands. One winter occurrence, possibly due to accident: Los Angeles, December 17, 1914 (Wyman, Condor, XVII, 1915, p. 102).

465 (681a+681c, part) *Geothlypis trichas occidentalis* Brewster**WESTERN YELLOWTHROAT**

Synonyms—*Geothlypis trichas arizela*; *Geothlypis trichas*, part; *Trichas delafieldi*; Pacific Yellowthroat, part; Maryland Yellowthroat.

Status—Common migrant generally through southern California and northward both east and west of the Sierras; summer visitant to fresh water marsh areas below Boreal, from west-central California (except the San Francisco Bay region) to the Oregon line and east to the Nevada line. Occurs in the valleys east of the Sierras south at least to the latitude of Death Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 123); specimens from near Lone Pine, Inyo County, are distinctly *occidentalis* (Mus. Vert. Zool.). The systematic status of the breeding Yellowthroats of the San Joaquin-Sacramento basin has not been satisfactorily determined.

466 (681c, part) *Geothlypis trichas scirpicola* Grinnell**TULE YELLOWTHROAT**

Synonyms—*Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*, part; *Geothlypis trichas*, part; *Trichas marylandica*; Western Yellowthroat, part; Pacific Yellowthroat, part.

Status—Common resident on fresh water marshes of the Pacific lowlands of the San Diegan district: San Diego, Orange and Los Angeles counties (many specimens examined), northwest to Santa Barbara (Bowles coll.), and valley of the South Fork of Kern River, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); also along the lower Colorado River, from Riverside Mountain to the Mexican line (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 202).

467 (681e) *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa* Grinnell**SALT MARSH YELLOWTHROAT**

Synonym—*Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*, part.

Status—Common resident locally on salt and fresh water marshes in the immediate vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Specimens, in Mus. Vert. Zool. and Grinnell coll., examined from: Lake Merced, San Francisco County; Palo Alto, Santa Clara County; Cerrito Creek, Haywards, San Leandro, and Melrose, in Alameda County; Richmond, Contra Costa County; Saint Vincent, Marin County; Second Napa Slough, Sonoma County. Also Olema, Marin County (one specimen, Mailliard coll.). This warbler is thus exceedingly limited in its range. I have seen no examples of intermediate character, which would show intergradation with *G. t. occidentalis* of the nearby regions on the south and east.

468 (683a) *Icteria virens longicauda* Lawrence**LONG-TAILED CHAT**

Synonyms—*Icteria longicauda*; *Icteria viridis*.

Status—Common migrant and summer visitant in suitable localities in the Upper and Lower Sonoran zones, invading locally into lower Transition. Common in summer along the Colorado River from the vicinity of Yuma northward (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 204), in Owens and Death

valleys (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 123), along the South Fork of the Kern River (Mus. Vert. Zool.), in the lowlands of the San Diegan district (many records); thence north, locally common, through the state west of the Sierra Nevada; also near Cedarville, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

469 (685a) Wilsonia pusilla pileolata (Pallas)

ALASKA PILEOLATED WARBLER

Synonym—*Sylvania pusilla pileolata*, part.

Status—Fairly common migrant through southern California: Santa Barbara Island, May 14 to 16 (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 8); Pasadena, April 29, May 1, September 22 (J. Grinnell, Condor, v, 1903, p. 80); Cabezon, May 7, 13 and 15 (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 301); Mecca, April 11 and 15; Imperial, May 10; Colorado River, April 19 to May 12; Dulzura, April 25; San Diego, May 6; and Julian, August 5 (specimens in Mus. Vert. Zool.); Yermo, Mohave Desert, April 16 (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 39). Summer specimens (in Mus. Vert. Zool.) from Sugar Hill, eastern Modoc County, are quite typical of *pileolata* and indicate the breeding of this race within the extreme northeastern corner of the state. The subspecies breeding in the White Mountains, near the Nevada line (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 124) has not been definitely determined, but the chances are that this station relates to *pileolata* also, rather than to *chryseola*.

470 (685b) Wilsonia pusilla chryseola Ridgway

GOLDEN PILEOLATED WARBLER

Synonyms—*Sylvania pusilla pileolata*, part; *Sylvania pusilla*; *Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*; *Myiodioctes pusillus*; *Myiodioctes pusillus pileolatus*; Green Black-cap Warbler; Green Black-cap Flycatcher.

Status—Abundant migrant nearly throughout the state, and common as a summer visitant to suitable localities in the Upper Sonoran and Canadian zones, from Escondido (Sharp, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 75), and the San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 116), northward to Mount Shasta (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and from the Sierran divide west to the coast. This bird furnishes an almost unique instance of interrupted distribution zonally; the Transition appears to be taboo, while the zones immediately above and below are locally thickly inhabited.

471 (687) Setophaga ruticilla (Linnaeus)

AMERICAN REDSTART

Status—Casual visitant; four definite records: Haywards, male, June 20, 1881 (Emerson, Zoe, i, 1890, p. 45); Marysville Buttes, male, June 6, 1884 (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 222); Pasadena, female, December 27, 1905 (Osburn, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 102); Farallon Islands, male, June 1, 1911 (Dawson, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 182).

472 (697) *Anthus rubescens* (Tunstall)

AMERICAN PIPIT

Synonyms—*Anthus ludovicianus*; *Anthus pensilvanicus*; Titlark.

Status—Common winter visitant to the lowlands throughout the state. Some widely scattered record stations are: Mono Lake (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 11); Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 206); San Diego (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 222); San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 86); Trinidad, Humboldt County, and Beswick, Siskiyou County (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 43). Most abundant in marshy areas coastwise. Mount Shasta, in Alpine-Arctic zone, "heard" July 17 (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 130).

473 (701) *Cinclus mexicanus unicolor* Bonaparte

AMERICAN DIPPER

Synonyms—*Cinclus americanus*; *Cinclus mexicanus*; *Hydrobata mexicana*; Water Ouzel.

Status—Fairly common resident along streams in the Transition and Boreal zones: San Jacinto, San Bernardino and San Gabriel mountains; both slopes of the Sierra Nevada from South Fork of Kern River (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 125; Mus. Vert. Zool.) northward; Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); the coast belt from the Oregon line south to Big Creek, Monterey County (Jenkins, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 129); also, perhaps casually, or at any rate not at the present time, vicinity of Santa Barbara (Streator, Orn. & Ool., xi, 1886, p. 51), and in Ventura County (Evermann, Auk, iii, 1886, p. 185).

474 (702) *Oreoscoptes montanus* (Townsend)

SAGE THRASHER

Synonyms—*Mimus montanus*; Mountain Mockingbird.

Status—Common winter visitant to the deserts of southeastern California, and in small numbers to the San Diegan district, northwest to Santa Paula (Evermann, Auk, iii, 1886, p. 185). Summer visitant to the *Artemisia tridentata* belt of northeastern California, and south along the eastern border of the state along the desert ranges through the Panamint Mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 126). Also recorded in summer from Bakersfield (Swarth, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 161), and vicinity of Walker Pass (Mus. Vert. Zool.). A probably isolated breeding colony in Lockwood Valley, 5000 feet altitude, Ventura County, where nests and eggs have been taken (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 99). This valley is sage-brush high Upper Sonoran.

475 (703a) *Mimus polyglottos leucopterus* (Vigors)

WESTERN MOCKINGBIRD

Synonyms—*Mimus polyglottos*; *Mimus caudatus*.

Status—Common resident of the Lower Sonoran zone. Abundant in the

San Diegan district northwest to Santa Barbara, less common throughout the desert regions north, east of the Sierras, to the head of Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 127), and through the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys to Marysville, Gridley and Chico (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 226); also Salinas and San Benito valleys; casually to Watsonville (Hunter, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 25), Haywards (Emerson, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 51), Stanford University (three records), Redwood City (Littlejohn, Zoe, iii, 1893, p. 362), and even San Geronimo, Marin County (J. Mailliard, Auk, xv, 1898, p. 197). Most of these extreme stations are of autumn occurrences and much beyond the known breeding range of the species. Resident also on Santa Catalina, San Clemente and Santa Cruz islands; recorded once from Anacapa Island (Burt, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 166). (See J. Grinnell, Auk, xxviii, 1911, pp. 293-300, map.)

476 (704) *Dumetella carolinensis* (Linnaeus)

CATBIRD

Synonyms—*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*; *Mimus carolinensis*.

Status—But one record: Farallon Islands, one specimen, September 4, 1884 (Townsend, Auk, ii, 1885, p. 215); this specimen is now in the U. S. National Museum (no. 100202).

477 (708) *Toxostoma bendirei* (Coues)

BENDIRE THRASHER

Synonym—*Harporhynchus bendirei*.

Status—But three records: Agua Caliente [= Palm Springs, Riverside County] (A. O. U. Check-List, 2nd ed., 1895, p. 293; according to W. W. Cooke, in letter, no verification of this record is now to be obtained); Warren's Wells, Mohave Desert, "fairly common in May, 1896" (Heller, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 100). There is a skin (examined by me) in the Zoological Department of Stanford University taken by E. Heller at Whitewater, May 22, 1897. This locality is in the western arm of the Colorado Desert, towards San Gorgonio Pass, in Riverside County. An immature specimen (now no. 23259, Mus. Vert. Zool.) taken in a suburb of Los Angeles, September 10, 1912 (L. H. Miller, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 41).

478 (710, part) *Toxostoma redivivum redivivum* (Gambel)

CALIFORNIA THRASHER

Synonyms—*Harpes rediviva*; *Harporhynchus redivivus*, part; Sickle-billed Thrush, part.

Status—Common resident of the Upper Sonoran zone in the Santa Cruz faunal area: San Francisco south through Monterey County; also east around the south arm of San Francisco Bay to Berkeley (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

479 (710, part) *Toxostoma redivivum sonomae* Grinnell*

SONOMA THRASHER

Synonyms—*Harporhynchus redivivus*, part; *Toxostoma redivivum*, part; California Thrasher, part.

Status—Fairly common resident of the Upper Sonoran zone around the upper end of the Sacramento Valley and thence west through the inner coast ranges north of San Francisco Bay. Recorded from Marin County (J. Mailliard, Condor, III, 1901, p. 72), and near Vacaville, Solano County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), north to Covelo, Mendocino County (Mus. Vert. Zool.) and Baird, Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 225); probably south on east side of Sacramento Valley at least to Placer County, in vicinity of which county intergradation with *pasadenense* probably takes place.

*New subspecies; type no. 23615, Mus. Vert. Zool.; one mile west of Guerneville, Sonoma County, California; August 30, 1913; collected by J. and H. W. Grinnell; orig. no. 2323. Similar to *T. r. redivivum*, but size slightly greater and back, chest and sides less "warm" in tone of brown; similar to *T. r. pasadenense*, but size, especially of foot, greater, and coloration throughout darker, less ashy.

480 (710, part) *Toxostoma redivivum pasadenense* (Grinnell)

PASADENA THRASHER

Synonyms—*Harporhynchus redivivus*, part; *Toxostoma redivivum*, part; *Harporhynchus redivivus pasadenensis*; California Thrasher, part; Sickie-billed Thrush, part.

Status—Common resident below the Transition zone throughout the San Diegan district, west to Santa Barbara; north along the coast ranges to Salinas Valley and San Benito County (Mailliard coll.); and through the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, chiefly along the western foothills of the Sierras, to vicinity of Amador County, beyond which intergradation with *sonomae* of the Sacramento Valley takes place. Intergradation with *redivivum* probably takes place through Monterey County. Easternmost stations are: Weldon, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and Cuyamaca Mountains, San Diego County (J. G. Cooper, Amer. Nat., VIII, 1874, p. 17).

481 (711) *Toxostoma lecontei lecontei* Lawrence

LECONTE THRASHER

Synonyms—*Harporhynchus lecontei*; *Harporhynchus redivivus lecontei*; Leconte Thrush.

Status—Fairly common resident in suitable portions of the Lower Sonoran zone throughout southeastern California (east of the Pacific watershed), west to Banning (Gilman, Condor, VI, 1904, p. 95) and Antelope Valley (specimen in Grinnell coll.), and north, east of the Sierras, to Benton, at the head of Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 129, map 3); also in the bed of the upper San Joaquin Valley, at Buena Vista Lake (Fisher, *loc. cit.*), Onyx, Kern River Valley (Anthony, Zoe, IV, 1893, p. 223; Mus. Vert. Zool.), Bakersfield and McKittrick, Kern County (Swarth, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 161),

and northwest of Tulare Lake, between Huron and Arroyo Los Gatos (Goldman, Condor, x, 1908, p. 205). Casual near Julian, San Diego County (Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 100). An apparent hybrid between *T. redivivum* and *T. lecontei* has been reported (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 304).

482 (712)

Toxostoma crissale Henry

CRISSAL THRASHER

Synonyms—*Harporhynchus crissalis*; Henry Thrush.

Status—Fairly common resident of the mesquite association in the bed of the Colorado Desert, from Palm Springs, Riverside County (Gilman, Condor, rv, 1902, p. 15), southeast through the Salton Sea district to the vicinity of Pilot Knob (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and thence north along the Colorado River at least as far as Needles (Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 105).

483 (713)

Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi (Sharpe)

NORTHERN CACTUS WREN

Synonyms—*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*; *Campylorhynchus couesi*; *Heleodytes brunneicapillus*; *Heleodytes brunneicapillus anthonyi*; California Cactus Wren.

Status—Common resident of the Lower Sonoran zone throughout the deserts of southern California, northwest to the Coso Mountains and extreme southern end of Owens Valley (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 131), and through Walker Pass to Weldon (Mus. Vert. Zool.) and vicinity of Kernville (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 231). Also a common resident locally in the San Diegan district from San Diego northwest as far as Santa Paula, Ventura County (Evermann, Auk, III, 1886, p. 185; Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 100).

484 (713a)

Heleodytes brunneicapillus bryanti Anthony

BRYANT CACTUS WREN

Status—Sparingly and locally resident in the vicinity of San Diego (Anthony, Auk, xi, 1894, p. 213; also specimens, recently collected, in Mus. Vert. Zool.). The metropolis of this form is to the southward, San Diego apparently being the meeting ground of *H. b. couesi* and *H. b. bryanti*, for the two are known to have nested in the same locality. These two forms thus have no wide area of intergradation, if actual blending occurs at all.

485 (715)

Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus (Say)

ROCK WREN

Synonym—*Troglodytes obsoletus*.

Status—Fairly common in summer, locally, irrespective of zones, almost throughout the state, but chiefly in the more arid eastern and southern portions; occurs more widely and numerously in winter in the Upper and Lower Sonoran zones. Breeds on the Farallon Islands and on most of the Santa Barbara group

(all excepting San Nicolas). This rupestrine bird is within this state notable for its apparent apathy to conditions of both temperature and humidity: both zonal and faunal limits are totally ignored, save that there is migration for the winter out of regions of heavy snow. Rock Wrens are found nesting from the lowest and hence hottest deserts to very nearly the highest above-timber-line peaks of the Sierras, and from the most arid points in the interior to the seacoast. It is clear that associational predilections are of far more import in this species than the other environmental factors named (see Swarth, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 211).

486 (715a) *Salpinctes obsoletus pulverius* Grinnell

SAN NICOLAS ROCK WREN

Synonyms—*Salpinctes obsoletus*, part; *Salpinctes pulverius*.

Status—Common resident on San Nicolas Island (J. Grinnell, Rep. Bds. Santa Barbara Ids., 1897, p. 10; and other records). The status of the rock wrens occurring both on the mainland and on all of the California islands has been studied by Swarth (Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 211) who concludes that the race *pulverius* is but slightly differentiated and is confined to the island of San Nicolas.

487 (717a) *Catherpes mexicanus conspersus* Ridgway

NEVADA CANYON WREN

Status—Fairly common resident below Transition along the desert ranges east of the Sierras: Panamint, Funeral, Argus and Inyo mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 133); north to Mono Lake (W. K. Fisher, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 11), and south to Providence Mountains (F. Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 105). Also Dry Creek, Warner Mountains, Modoc County, one specimen (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs widely over the southeastern desert regions in winter, as along the Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 209).

488 (717b) *Catherpes mexicanus punctulatus* Ridgway

DOTTED CANYON WREN

Synonyms—*Troglodytes mexicanus*; *Catherpes mexicanus*; *Catherpes mexicanus conspersus*, part; *Catherpes mexicanus polioptilus*; White-throated Wren.

Status—Fairly common resident locally in the mountainous parts of southern California from the vicinity of San Diego northwestward to Mount Pinos, and along both slopes of the Sierra Nevada less commonly to Shasta County; also occurs sparingly in the west-central district: Santa Cruz Mountains (Ray, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 21), eastern Alameda County (Jewell, Oologist, xxii, 1905, p. 122), Mount Saint Helena (W. K. Fisher, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 138), etc.; casually to Santa Cruz Island (Linton, Condor, x, 1898, p. 128). Breeds chiefly in the Upper Sonoran zone. The status of the canyon wrens of various localities in southern California from Fort Tejon southward has not been satisfactorily worked out. The name *C. m. polioptilus* has been used for some of them. (See Ridgway, Birds N. and Mid. Amer., iii, 1904, pp. 658, 660.)

489 (719b, part) **Thryomanes bewicki eremophilus** Oberholser

DESERT WREN

Synonyms—*Thryomanes bewicki leucogaster*; *Thryothorus bewicki bairdi*, part; Baird Wren; Desert Bewick Wren.

Status—Inhabits the desert ranges southeast of the Sierra Nevada, where fairly common in the Upper Sonoran zone in summer: Panamint, Argus, Coso and White mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 134); desert valleys in winter from Owens Valley, Death Valley and Amargosa Desert (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxi, 1898, p. 427) to Palm Springs, Riverside County (J. Grinnell, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 44), and Brawley and Alamosa, Imperial County (Van Rossem, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 133).

490 (719d, part) **Thryomanes bewicki charienturus** Oberholser

SAN DIEGO WREN

Synonyms—*Thryothorus bewicki*, part; *Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, part; *Thryothorus bewicki bairdi*, part; *Troglodytes bewicki*, part; Vigors Wren, part; Western Mocking Wren; Southwest Bewick Wren.

Status—Common resident of the Upper Sonoran chaparral association throughout the San Diegan district, northwest to the vicinity of Santa Barbara and Mount Pinos; occurs in winter on the adjacent portions of the Mohave and Colorado deserts, as at Victorville and Palm Springs (Grinnell coll.).

491 (719d, part) **Thryomanes bewicki catalinae** Grinnell

CATALINA ISLAND WREN

Synonyms—*Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, part; *Thryomanes bewicki charienturus*, part.

Status—Common resident on Santa Catalina Island.

492 (719.1) **Thryomanes bewicki leucophrys** (Anthony)

SAN CLEMENTE WREN

Synonyms—*Thryothorus bewicki*, part; *Thryothorus bewicki bairdi*, part; *Thryothorus leucophrys*; *Thryomanes leucophrys*.

Status—Common resident on San Clemente Island.

493 (—) **Thryomanes bewicki nesophilus** Oberholser

SANTA CRUZ ISLAND WREN

Synonyms—*Thryothorus bewicki bairdi*, part; *Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, part; *Thryomanes bewicki spilurus*, part; *Thryomanes nesophilus*.

Status—Common resident on Santa Cruz Island; occurs also on Santa Rosa Island (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxi, 1898, p. 442).

494 (719d, part) **Thryomanes bewicki drymoecus** Oberholser

SAN JOAQUIN WREN

Synonyms—*Troglodytes bewicki spilurus*; *Thryothorus spilurus*, part;

Thryothorus bewicki spilurus, part; *Thryothorus bewicki*, part; *Thryomanes bewicki spilurus*, part; *Thryomanes spilurus*; *Troglodytes bewicki*, part; Vigors Wren, part; Bewick Wren, part.

Status—Common resident of Upper Sonoran throughout the San Joaquin-Sacramento basin, from the Tejon Mountains and vicinity of Walker Pass (Mus. Vert. Zool.) north to Baird, Shasta County (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., xxi, 1898, p. 437); thence west over the northern inner coast ranges to Helena, Trinity County (L. Kellogg, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 121), and east to Sugar Hill and Cedarville, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); also west from the southern San Joaquin Valley through the Coast Ranges: southern Monterey County (Jenkins, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 129) and San Simeon (Oberholser, *loc. cit.*).

495 (719a, part) **Thryomanes bewicki spilurus** (Vigors)

VIGORS WREN

Synonyms—*Troglodytes spilurus*; *Troglodytes bewicki*, part; *Thryothorus bewicki*, part; *Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, part; Bewick Wren, part.

Status—Common resident of the Upper Sonoran chaparral association in the humid coast belt, from northern Monterey County north up to the Golden Gate; east around the south arm of San Francisco Bay at least to Berkeley (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

496 (719a, part) **Thryomanes bewicki marinensis** Grinnell

NICASIO WREN

Synonyms—*Thryothorus bewicki*, part; *Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, part; *Thryomanes bewicki spilurus*, part; Vigors Wren, part.

Status—Fairly common resident in the humid coast belt, from San Francisco Bay and Golden Gate north through Marin and Sonoma counties at least to Sherwood, Mendocino County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

497 (721a) **Troglodytes aëdon parkmani** Audubon

WESTERN HOUSE WREN

Synonyms—*Troglodytes parkmani*; *Troglodytes aëdon*; *Troglodytes domesticus parkmani*; *Troglodytes americanus*; *Troglodytes aëdon aztecus*; *Troglodytes sylvestris*; Parkman Wren; Parkman House Wren.

Status—Common summer visitant to Upper Sonoran and Transition nearly throughout the state both east and west of the Sierras; invades the higher mountains extensively during late summer; winters sparingly in the valleys of the San Diegan district, casually north to Sur, Monterey County (Pemberton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 50), Snelling, Merced County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and commonly along the lower Colorado River. Not reported from any of the islands.

498 (722a) **Nannus hiemalis pacificus** (Baird)

WESTERN WINTER WREN

Synonyms—*Troglodytes hiemalis*; *Anorthura hiemalis pacifica*; *Anorthura*

troglydytes pacifica; *Troglodytes parvulus* var. *pacificus*; *Olbiorchilus hiemalis pacificus*; *Troglodytes parvulus* var. *hyemalis*; *Anorthura pacifica*; *Troglodytes hiemalis pacificus*.

Status—Common resident in the Transition and Boreal zones of the humid coast belt; south to Big Creek, Monterey County (Jenkins, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 129); also in summer, though more sparingly, in the northern high Sierra Nevada, south as far as Yosemite Valley (Torrey, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 79; J. Grinnell, Sierra Club Bull., viii, 1911, p. 122); occurs more widely in mid-winter through northern and central California west of the Sierran divide, south in very small numbers as far as Los Angeles County: Los Angeles, San Fernando Valley, Mount Wilson, San Dimas Canyon (Lawrence, Auk, xi, 1894, p. 181; J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 48; Swarth, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 40; Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 102). One record from Santa Cruz Island (Willett, *loc. cit.*).

499 (725a) *Telmatodytes palustris paludicola* (Baird)

TULE WREN

Synonyms—*Cistothorus palustris*, part; *Cistothorus paludicola*; *Cistothorus palustris paludicola*, part; *Troglodytes palustris*; California Marsh Wren; Long-billed Marsh Wren.

Status—Common resident locally in marshy tracts west of the Sierran divide; breeds south to Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 91); in winter more widely distributed over the lowlands, casually across onto the desert, as at Yermo, San Bernardino County (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 40).

500 (725c) *Telmatodytes palustris plesius* (Oberholser)

WESTERN MARSH WREN

Synonyms—*Cistothorus palustris paludicola*, part; *Cistothorus palustris plesius*; *Cistothorus palustris*, part.

Status—Common in summer locally east of the Sierran divide; breeds at Goose Lake, Eagle Lake, etc.; occurs in winter in suitable localities on the southeastern deserts: Colorado River bottom (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1914, p. 211), Mohave River (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 101), Yermo, Mohave Desert (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 40), Salton Sea (Mus. Vert. Zool.); also west of the southern Sierras in the coast district of Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Condor, v, 1903, p. 134).

501 (726d) *Certhia familiaris zelotes* Osgood

SIERRA CREEPER

Synonyms—*Certhia familiaris americana*, part; *Certhia americana zelotes*; *Certhia americana*; *Certhia mexicana*; *Certhia familiaris*; *Certhia familiaris fusca*; *Certhia familiaris occidentalis*, part; *Certhia familiaris montana*; *Certhia americana montana*; California Creeper, part; Rocky Mountain Creeper; Western Creeper.

Status—Common resident of the Transition and Canadian zones along almost the entire length of the Sierras; northwest to Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 12), and thence south along the inner northern coast ranges as far as the St. Helena Range, in Sonoma County; northeast to the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); south to the vicinity of Mount Pinos, Ventura County (J. Grinnell, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 391); thence east and south along the higher ranges as far as the Cuyamaca Mountains, San Diego County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs in winter at lower elevations adjacent, and, sporadically, in the interior valleys of central California west at least to Berkeley, in the coastal portion of the San Diegoan district, and along the Mohave River out onto the Mohave Desert.

502 (726c) *Certhia familiaris occidentalis* Ridgway

TAWNY CREEPER

Synonyms—*Certhia familiaris americana*, part; *Certhia americana occidentalis*; California Creeper, part.

Status—Fairly common resident in the Transition and Canadian zones of the narrow humid coast belt, south through the Santa Cruz district as far as Big Creek, Monterey County (Jenkins, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 129). In winter occurs sparingly in adjacent localities in the San Francisco Bay region, but as far as known not at any season south of Monterey County.

503 (727a) *Sitta carolinensis aculeata* Cassin

SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH

Synonyms—*Sitta carolinensis*; *Sitta aculeata*; Western Nuthatch.

Status—Common resident of the Transition and Boreal zones almost throughout the state outside of the narrow northern humid coast belt. Breeds also locally in the oak belt of high Upper Sonoran, as at Escondido, San Diego County (Sharp, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 91), in Santa Clara County (C. Barlow, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 133), and in Sonoma County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS). Southernmost breeding station east of the Sierras is Panamint Mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 136). Occurs in winter sparingly elsewhere in wooded valleys, and even out on the desert, as at Barstow (J. Grinnell, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 70).

504 (728) *Sitta canadensis* Linnaeus

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH

Synonyms—Canada Nuthatch; Red-bellied Nuthatch.

Status—Summer visitant in small numbers to the high Sierras, breeding in the Canadian zone; occurs thus also at the north, east to Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), west to the Trinity Mountains, Siskiyou and Trinity counties (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and thence south along the inner northern coast ranges at least as far as South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 43), and in the coast belt to Cazadero, Sonoma County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Recorded south in summer as far as the San Jacinto Mountains (J.

Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 309); also on Santa Cruz Island (Howell and Van Rossem, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 210). Occurs in winter more or less commonly, but very irregularly, in suitable localities almost throughout the state west of the deserts; also at Fort Yuma (Baird, Rep. Ives' Expl. Colo. R., 1861, Zool., p. 6), and Vallecito Creek, extreme eastern San Diego County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); has strayed even to the Farallon Islands (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., I, 1888, p. 50).

505 (730) *Sitta pygmaea pygmaea* Vigors

PIGMY NUTHATCH

Synonym—California Nuthatch.

Status—Common resident locally of the Transition zone north of 35° latitude; most numerous along the Sierra Nevada, and in the vicinity of Monterey. Occurs in winter but very rarely outside of its breeding range; an extreme instance: near Clovis, Fresno County, November 1 (Tyler, Condor, XI, 1909, p. 81). Not recorded at any season southeast of the main Sierra Nevada, nor in the northern coast region north of Mendocino City, Mendocino County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), or west of Sisson and Shasta Valley, in Siskiyou County (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 131). Common on the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Southernmost station for this form: Piute Mountains, Kern County (C. H. Richardson, Condor, VI, 1904, p. 136).

506 (730a) *Sitta pygmaea leuconucha* Anthony

WHITE-NAPED NUTHATCH

Synonyms—*Sitta pygmaea*, part; Pigmy Nuthatch, part.

Status—Common resident of Transition on the higher mountains of southern California from Mount Pinos, Ventura County (Grinnell coll.) southeast through the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto and Santa Rosa (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 310) mountains to the Cuyamaca Mountains in San Diego County (J. G. Cooper, Amer. Nat., VIII, 1874, p. 17; Mus. Vert. Zool.). (See Ridgway, Bds. N. and Mid. Amer., III, 1904, p. 459.)

507 (733, part) *Baeolophus inornatus inornatus* (Gambel)

PLAIN TITMOUSE

Synonyms—*Parus inornatus*, part; *Baeolophus inornatus restrictus*; *Lophophanes inornatus*, part; Plain-crested Titmouse, part.

Status—Common resident of the Upper Sonoran oak and digger pine regions west of the Sierran divide and north of Ventura County. Recorded north to Ukiah and Covelo, Mendocino County (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 240; Mus. Vert. Zool.), Tower House, Shasta County (L. Kellogg, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 121), and even Scott River, Siskiyou County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Easternmost station: Walker Pass, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); specimens from there, however, are non-typical.

508 (733, part) *Baeolophus inornatus murinus* Ridgway

SAN DIEGO TITMOUSE

Synonyms—*Parus inornatus*, part; *Lophophanes inornatus*, part; Plain Titmouse, part; Plain-crested Titmouse, part.

Status—Common resident of the Upper Sonoran oak regions throughout the San Diegan district, from Santa Barbara and Ventura counties (where intermediate towards *B. i. inornatus*) southeastward to the Mexican line. Not reported from any of the islands, nor from east of the desert divides.

509 (733a) *Baeolophus inornatus griseus* (Ridgway)

GRAY TITMOUSE

Synonyms—*Parus inornatus griseus*; *Parus inornatus ridgwayi*.

Status—Sparingly resident in the Upper Sonoran zone on desert ranges southeast of the Sierra Nevada: Panamint, Grapevine, Inyo and White mountains, and eastern slope of Sierra Nevada at head of Owens River (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 138); Providence Mountains (F. Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 105); New York Mountain (Hollister, Auk, xxv, 1908, p. 461).

510 (735b) *Penthestes atricapillus occidentalis* (Baird)

OREGON CHICKADEE

Synonyms—*Parus occidentalis*, part (?); *Parus atricapillus* (?); *Parus atricapillus occidentalis*, part (?).

Status—First definitely established as a member of the avifauna of the state by the taking by Miss A. M. Alexander and Miss L. Kellogg of four specimens (nos. 19403-19406, Mus. Vert. Zool.) on Scott River, Siskiyou County, six miles northwest of Callahan, June 10 and 13, 1911. Since two of these specimens are but partly grown juvenals there can be no question but that this is a breeding station for the species. This chickadee has been attributed to California several times previously, in all cases most likely through misidentification of *P. gambeli*, as shown by Belding (Condor, vii, 1905, p. 82).

511 (738) *Penthestes gambeli gambeli* (Ridgway)

MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE

Synonyms—*Parus montanus*, part; *Parus gambeli*, part; *Parus atricapillus occidentalis*, part; *Parus occidentalis*, part; Mountain Titmouse.

Status—Common resident of Transition and Canadian zones throughout the Sierra Nevada from the Piute Mountains, Kern County, northward; also on desert ranges southeast of the Sierras: White, Inyo, Argus, Panamint and Grapevine mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 139); north to Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); northwest to Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 13); west to Trinity Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and thence south to Yolla Bolly Mountain (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 43) and Mount Sanhedrin, Mendocino County (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 585); but *not* in any part

of the humid coast belt. Occurs sparingly at lower levels in adjacent valleys in winter, south to Fort Tejon, Kern County (J. Grinnell, Condor, x, 1908, p. 30).

512 (738a) Penthestes gambeli baileyae (Grinnell)

BAILEY CHICKADEE

Synonyms—*Parus montanus*, part; *Parus gambeli*, part; *Parus gambeli baileyae*; Mountain Chickadee, part.

Status—Common resident of Transition and Canadian zones from Mount Pinos, Ventura County (J. Grinnell, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 391) southeastward through the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto and Santa Rosa mountains to the Cuyamaca Mountains (J. G. Cooper, Amer. Nat., viii, 1874, p. 17; Mus. Vert. Zool.); also on the Santa Ana Mountains, Orange County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and at head of Big Creek, Santa Lucia Mountains, Monterey County (Jenkins, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 129; specimens, now in Mailliard coll., determined by me). Occurs in adjacent valleys in winter in small numbers, as at Pasadena and Pomona; also along the Mohave River at Victorville (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 102).

513 (741) Penthestes rufescens rufescens (Townsend)

CHESTNUT-SIDED CHICKADEE

Synonyms—*Parus rufescens*, part; *Parus rufescens neglectus*, part; Chestnut-backed Chickadee.

Status—Common resident of Transition and Canadian zones in the northern humid coast belt; west to the Siskiyou Mountains (M. P. Anderson and J. Grinnell, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1903, p. 13), Helena, Trinity County (L. Kellogg, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 121), and casually to west base of Mount Shasta (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 229); south to coast of Sonoma County in vicinity of Freestone (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and interiorly to Mount Saint Helena (W. K. Fisher, Condor, ii, 1900, p. 138).

514 (741a) Penthestes rufescens neglectus (Ridgway)

MARIN CHICKADEE

Synonyms—*Parus rufescens*, part; *Parus rufescens neglectus*, part; California Chickadee, part.

Status—Common resident of humid Transition in Marin County, from Nicasio west to Point Reyes (Mus. Vert. Zool.). The range of this form is stated by J. Mailliard (Condor, x, 1908, p. 182) to be separated from the range of *P. r. rufescens*, at least along the coast, by a well-defined interval of associationally unfavorable territory.

515 (741b) Penthestes rufescens barlowi (Grinnell)

SANTA CRUZ CHICKADEE

Synonyms—*Parus rufescens*, part; *Parus rufescens neglectus*, part; *Parus rufescens barlowi*; *Parus barlowi*; *Penthestes barlowi*; California Chickadee, part; Barlow Chickadee; Chestnut-backed Titmouse.

Status—Common resident of Transition in the coast district south of Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay, from Presidio (Carriger, MS) to Little Sur River, Monterey County (Jenkins, Condor, VIII, 1906, p. 129). Breeds east to the west shore of the south arm of San Francisco Bay, as near mouth of San Francisquito Creek near Palo Alto (J. Grinnell, MS). Has occurred casually east in autumn to Berkeley (J. Grinnell, Condor, XVI, 1914, p. 39), Haywards, Alameda County (Emerson, Condor, II, 1900, p. 19), and Gilroy, Santa Clara County (J. Grinnell, Auk, XXI, 1904, p. 380).

516 (743) *Psaltriparus minimus minimus* (Townsend)

COAST BUSH-TIT

Synonyms—*Psaltriparus minimus californicus*, part; *Parus minimus*; *Acredula minima*; *Psaltria minima*; *Psaltria minimus californicus*; Least Titmouse; California Bush-tit, part.

Status—Common resident of Upper Sonoran and low Transition zones in the coastal belt the whole length of the state: throughout the San Francisco Bay region, east to Mount Diablo, and to the north through the humid coast belt and ranges west of the Sacramento Valley to the Oregon line; south through the Santa Cruz district, and throughout the entire San Diegan district, to the Mexican line. Also on Santa Cruz Island (J. Mailliard, Bull. Cooper Orn. Club, I, 1899, p. 45). The easternmost records of this subspecies at the north are Callahan, Siskiyou County, and Tower House, Shasta County; the easternmost in the San Diegan district, Fort Tejon, Kern County, Victorville, San Bernardino County (perhaps casual), and Cuyamaca Mountains, San Diego County. (See Swarth, Auk, XXXI, 1914, p. 510, pl. XL.)

517 (743a) *Psaltriparus minimus californicus* Ridgway

CALIFORNIA BUSH-TIT

Synonym—*Psaltriparus minimus*, part.

Status—Common resident of the San Joaquin-Sacramento basin including the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada, in Upper Sonoran and lower Transition zones, from the vicinity of Walker Pass, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.) northward to Shasta Valley (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 132); also northeastward in the Modoc region to the head of the Pitt River basin on the west side of the Warner Mountains: Parker Creek and Sugar Hill, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs also on the eastern slope of the southern Sierra Nevada in Inyo County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 141), as at Carroll Creek (Mus. Vert. Zool.). This race occurs west in central California north of the Strait of Carquinez at least to Vacaville, Solano County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and at the extreme north to Yreka, Siskiyou County. (See Swarth, Auk, XXXI, 1914, p. 516, pl. XL.)

518 (744) *Psaltriparus plumbeus* (Baird)

LEAD-COLORED BUSH-TIT

Status—Common resident of arid Upper Sonoran along the desert ranges

southeast of the southern Sierra Nevada: Panamint, White, Grapevine and Inyo mountains (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 141); Providence Mountains (F. Stephens, Condor, v, 1903, p. 105); New York Mountain, at extreme east end of Providence Mountains (Hollister, Auk, xxv, 1908, p. 461). Occurs also on the east slope of the Sierras proper, as at Carroll Creek, Lone Pine Creek, and Kearsarge Pass, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). (See Swarth, Auk, xxxi, 1914, p. 520, pl. XL.)

519 (746) *Auriparus flaviceps flaviceps* (Sundevall)

VERDIN

Synonyms—*Aegithalus flaviceps*; *Paroides flaviceps*; *Auriparus flaviceps ornatus*; *Auriparus flaviceps lamprocephalus*; Yellow-headed Tit; Yellow-headed Titmouse; San Lucas Verdin.

Status—Common resident of the mesquite and catclaw associations of the Lower Sonoran deserts of southeastern California. Recorded north to Resting Springs, Inyo County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 142), west to Victorville on the Mohave Desert (J. Mailliard and J. Grinnell, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 102), and to the eastern declivity of San Gorgonio Pass, across the Colorado Desert (Gilman, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 88). An abundant bird along the valley of the Colorado River from Needles to Yuma, and in the Imperial Valley region west to Vallecito, eastern San Diego County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

520 (742a) *Chamaea fasciata henshawi* Ridgway

PALLID WREN-TIT

Synonyms—*Chamaea fasciata*, part; Ground Wren, part.

Status—Common resident of the Upper Sonoran zone west of the deserts and Great Basin drainage from the Mexican line through the San Diegan district northward coastwise to San Luis Obispo and San Benito counties, and interiorly along the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada to the lower McCloud River, in Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 229); also along the inner northern coast ranges from Helena, Trinity County (L. Kellogg, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 121), and Scott River, Siskiyou County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), south to Covelo, Mendocino County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and Vacaville, Solano County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). The easternmost stations for this form are: vicinity of Walker Pass, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and Campo, San Diego County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

521 (742) *Chamaea fasciata fasciata* (Gambel)

INTERMEDIATE WREN-TIT

Synonyms—*Parus fasciatus*; *Chamaea fasciata intermedia*, part; *Chamaea fasciata rufula*, part; Ground Wren, part; Ruddy Wren-tit, part; Ground Tit.

Status—Common resident of the coast region south of San Francisco Bay, from the Golden Gate to southern Monterey County; east to include the Berkeley hills and at least the west slopes of the Mount Hamilton range. Specimens indicating the existence of a race with the above range are in the Grinnell coll.

It is true that the darkest examples are from the seacoast side of the hills of San Mateo County; but these are believed to be not properly referred to *Ch. f. rufula*, although distinctly darker-colored than average *fasciata*.

522 (742c) *Chamaea fasciata rufula* Ridgway

RUDDY WREN-TIT

Synonyms—*Chamaea fasciata*, part; *Chamaea fasciata intermedia*, part.

Status—Common resident of the humid coast belt immediately north of San Francisco Bay, in Marin, Sonoma, and Mendocino counties. Northernmost station for this form: Mendocino City (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

523 (742b) *Chamaea fasciata phaea* Osgood

NORTHERN WREN-TIT

Synonyms—*Chamaea fasciata*, part; Coast Wren-tit.

Status—Fairly common resident locally in the extreme northern humid coast belt: Humboldt and Del Norte counties. The belt of intergradation, if such exists, between the northern coast forms, *phaea* and *rufula*, and the interior *henshawi* is wholly unknown to me; that is, there is no available material from series of stations appropriately located.

524 (748a) *Regulus satrapa olivaceus* Baird

WESTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET

Synonyms—*Regulus satrapa*; Golden-crested Wren.

Status—Common as a winter visitant south through the humid coast belt (including the whole San Francisco Bay region) to Monterey; more sparingly in winter elsewhere west of the Sierras south to mountains of Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 50; Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 105). Has occurred in autumn on Santa Cruz Island (Willett, *loc. cit.*). Remains through the summer and breeds, though sparingly, in the northern humid coast belt, south to Marin County (Sheldon, Condor, x, 1908, p. 123); also summers in the Trinity Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.), on South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and in the Canadian zone all along the high central Sierra Nevada, on Mount Breckenridge, Kern County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and, in southern California, on the San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 126) and San Jacinto Mountains (J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, p. 313).

525 (749, part) *Regulus calendula cineraceus* Grinnell

WESTERN RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET

Synonyms—*Regulus calendula*; Ruby-crowned Kinglet; Ruby-crowned Wren; Ashy Kinglet.

Status—Common summer visitant to the Canadian zone from the Warner and Siskiyou mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.) along the Sierra Nevada south to Long Meadow, Tulare County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Also sparingly in southern California on San Gabriel Mountains (J. Grinnell, Condor, vi, 1904, p.

25), San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 127), and San Jacinto Mountains (Anthony, Nidologist, III, 1895, p. 16). Winters abundantly in the San Diegan district, and in the interior valleys west of the Sierras north to the head of the Sacramento Valley; also in the valley of the Colorado River. Still more abundant and widespread during spring migration. Many of the ruby-crowned kinglets wintering in the west-central part of the state are not typical of this form, being intermediate towards *R. c. grinnelli* and hence very similar to, and in some cases indistinguishable from, *R. c. calendula*, of eastern North America.

526 (749a) *Regulus calendula grinnelli* Palmer

SITKA KINGLET

Status—Fairly common midwinter visitant south through the humid coast belt to Monterey (J. Grinnell, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 3, 1902, p. 72): Santa Cruz Mountains (J. Grinnell, Condor, III, 1901, p. 48; M. P. Anderson and Jenkins, Condor, v, 1903, p. 155); San Geronimo, Marin County (several specimens in Mailliard coll.); Haywards, Alameda County (Mailliard coll.); Berkeley (J. Grinnell, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 39). Casual south to Redlands, San Bernardino County (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 143).

527 (751a) *Polioptila caerulea obscura* Ridgway

WESTERN GNATCATCHER

Synonyms—*Polioptila caerulea*; *Culicivora caerulea*; Blue-gray Flycatcher; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher.

Status—Common resident in Upper and Lower Sonoran zones in the San Diegan district; northward as a summer visitant locally along the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada to Baird, Shasta County (Townsend, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., x, 1887, p. 230), casually to Yreka, Siskiyou County (J. G. Cooper, Orn. Calif., I, 1870, p. 35); also north through the inner coast ranges to Alameda County and casually to San Mateo County (Pemberton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 239), and along the inner coast ranges north of San Francisco Bay, as at Lakeport (C. Chamberlin, Condor, III, 1901, p. 33), Mount St. Helena, Mount Sanhedrin, Covelo, etc. (Mus. Vert. Zool.); also along the desert ranges southeast of the southern Sierras (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 143). Found in winter generally in the lower parts of the southeastern section of the state, occurring across the deserts to the Colorado River. Late summer visitant to San Geronimo, Marin County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS); occurs through the winter as far north as Paicines, San Benito County (Mailliard coll.). Casual on Santa Cruz Island (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 129), and on Santa Catalina Island (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

528 (752) *Polioptila plumbea* (Baird)

PLUMBEOUS GNATCATCHER

Synonym—*Polioptila melanura*, part.

Status—Common resident of the Lower Sonoran zone on the Colorado Des-

ert; northwest through the Salton Sea district to Palm Springs (many records), west to San Felipe Canyon, eastern San Diego County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and north along the valley of the Colorado River to Needles (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Also Yermo, Mohave Desert (Lamb, Condor, xiv, 1912, p. 40), Goffs, eastern San Bernardino County (Hollister, Auk, xxv, 1908, p. 462), and Resting Springs, Amargosa River, Inyo County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 144).

529 (753) *Polioptila californica* Brewster

BLACK-TAILED GNATCATCHER

Synonyms—*Polioptila melanura*, part; *Culicivora atricapilla*; Black-tailed Flycatcher.

Status—Common resident locally of the Lower Sonoran zone in the San Diegan district, from the Mexican line northwest to the lower Santa Clara Valley in southern Ventura County (Evermann, Auk, iii, 1886, p. 186) and even to Ventura (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Occurs only west of the desert divide, except at San Geronimo Pass through which the range of the species extends casually in winter desertwards as far as Palm Springs (J. Grinnell, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 45).

530 (754) *Myadestes townsendi* (Audubon)

TOWNSEND SOLITAIRE

Synonyms—*Ptilogonys townsendi*; Townsend Flycatcher.

Status—Common resident of high Transition and Canadian zones on the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and on the Sierra Nevada from Mount Shasta south to Sirretta Meadows, Tulare County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); also in southern California, on the San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 128). Occurs in summer also on the Trinity Mountains, Trinity and Siskiyou counties (Mus. Vert. Zool.), and on South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Mus. Vert. Zool.), but not known to breed in the humid coast belt proper. Winters chiefly within the Transition zone, though occurs at times in numbers in the adjacent valleys of both the desert and Pacific slopes. Found in late spring on certain desert ranges southeast of Mount Whitney (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 144). Recorded west in mid-winter sparingly to the coast region, in southern and central California; for instance, at San Diego (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 250), Los Gatos (Van Denburgh, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., xxxviii, 1899, p. 179), Monterey (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS), San Geronimo (J. Mailliard, Auk, xv, 1898, p. 197), and Berkeley (J. Grinnell, Condor, xvi, 1914, p. 40); numerous in February at Tower House, Shasta County (L. Kellogg, Condor, xiii, 1911, p. 121).

531 (758) *Hylocichla ustulata ustulata* (Nuttall)

RUSSET-BACKED THRUSH

Synonyms—*Turdus ustulatus*; *Turdus ustulatus swainsoni*, part; *Turdus nanus*, part; *Turdus swainsoni*; *Turdus swainsoni ustulatus*; *Hylocichla ustulata oedica*; Oregon Thrush; Olive Thrush, part.

Status—Common summer visitant in the vicinity of streams through Upper Sonoran and Transition the whole length of the state west of the desert divide. Southernmost station of actual nesting: Poway, San Diego County (Belding, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., II, 1889, p. 57); abundant in the lowlands of the San Diegan district and west-central California, less common in the north-west coast belt and in the lower canyons of the western slopes of the Sierras, as in Yosemite Valley (several records). Widely distributed during spring migration both east and west of the divides, even to the various islands.

532 (758a) *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni* (Tschudi)

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH

Synonyms—*Turdus ustulatus swainsoni*, part; Olive Thrush, part.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant to the vicinity of the Warner Mountains, in Modoc County: Sugar Hill, Parker Creek, and Dry Creek (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Casual, July 22, at head of Grizzly Creek, Trinity County (no. 19447, Mus. Vert. Zool.). Transient, May 18, Panamint Mountains, Inyo County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 145).

533 (759) *Hylocichla guttata guttata* (Pallas)

ALASKA HERMIT THRUSH

Synonyms—*Turdus minor*; *Turdus nanus*, part; *Turdus pallasi* var. *nanus*; *Turdus guttatus*; *Turdus aonalaschkae*, part; *Turdus aonalaschkae auduboni*, part; *Hylocichla aonalaschkae*, part; Audubon Hermit Thrush, part.

Status—Common winter visitant throughout the state below the level of heavy snows, particularly in the interior valleys and in the San Diegan district. Has been taken east to the Colorado River (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., XII, 1914, p. 215), and to Independence, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

534 (759c) *Hylocichla guttata nanus* (Audubon)

DWARF HERMIT THRUSH

Synonyms—*Turdus nanus*, part; *Turdus pallasi*; *Hylocichla aonalaschkae*, part; *Turdus aonalaschkae*, part; *Hylocichla aonalaschkae verecunda*; Dwarf Thrush.

Status—Common winter visitant south throughout the humid coast belt of central California; abundant in midwinter in the San Francisco Bay region; occurs sparingly south to Los Angeles County (Daggett, Condor, III, 1901, p. 131), Palm Springs (J. Grinnell, Condor, VI, 1904, p. 45), and San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, X, 1908, p. 86).

H. g. guttata and *H. g. nanus* are, even typically, very much alike, and the differences become clearly apparent only upon comparison of series from the metropolis of each breeding area. Many winter birds from central and southern California have proven impossible to locate with precision under one or the other category.

535 (759d) *Hylocichla guttata slevini* Grinnell**MONTEREY HERMIT THRUSH**

Synonyms—*Turdus nanus*, part; *Turdus sequoiensis*, part; *Turdus aonalaschkae sequoiensis*, part; *Hylocichla aonalaschkae slevini*.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant in very restricted portions of the southern humid coast belt: Sherwood, Mendocino County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 44; Mus. Vert. Zool.); Gualala River, Sonoma County (Sheldon, Condor, x, 1908, p. 121); Cazadero, Sonoma County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Butano Creek, Santa Cruz Mountains (Jenkins, Condor, vi, 1904, p. 25); Big Basin, Santa Cruz Mountains (Ray, Condor, xi, 1909, p. 21); Pacific Grove (Ray, Auk, xxiii, 1906, p. 418); Point Sur, Monterey County (J. Grinnell, Auk, xviii, 1901, p. 258). Occurs in migration through the San Diegan district: Redlands (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 143); Pasadena (Grinnell, *loc. cit.*, and Daggett, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 131). Also specimen, April 16, Raymond, Madera County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

536 (759e) *Hylocichla guttata sequoiensis* (Belding)**SIERRA HERMIT THRUSH**

Synonyms—*Turdus aonalaschkae*, part; *Turdus auduboni*; *Turdus aonalaschkae auduboni*, part; *Hylocichla aonalaschkae auduboni*; *Turdus sequoiensis*; *Turdus aonalaschkae sequoiensis*, part; *Hylocichla aonalaschkae sequoiensis*; Audubon Hermit Thrush, part.

Status—Fairly common summer visitant to the Canadian zone, from Mount Shasta south through the central Sierra Nevada to the Mount Whitney region: Sirretta Meadows, Tulare County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); also on the Warner Mountains, Modoc County (Mus. Vert. Zool.), Panamint and Inyo mountains, Inyo County (A. K. Fisher, N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 146), and on the San Bernardino Mountains (J. Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., v, 1908, p. 130). Strange to say, this form has not to my knowledge been captured as a migrant anywhere within the state, save at Independence, Inyo County (Mus. Vert. Zool.). Various records of "*auduboni*" apply to *H. g. guttata*.

537 (761a) *Planesticus migratorius propinquus* (Ridgway)**WESTERN ROBIN**

Synonyms—*Turdus migratorius*; *Merula migratoria propinqua*; *Merula confinis*; *Planesticus confinis*; Cape Robin; San Lucas Robin.

Status—Common summer visitant to the Transition and Canadian zones along the entire Sierra Nevada, in the Humboldt Bay region, and on the Trinity and Warner mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.); also in southern California, on Mount Pinos (J. Grinnell, Auk, xxii, 1905, p. 391), San Gabriel Mountains (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 51), and San Bernardino Mountains (many records). Not known to breed anywhere in the San Francisco Bay region proper; southernmost breeding stations west of Sacramento Valley: Seaview and Cazadero, Sonoma County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS), and San Geronimo, Marin County (J. and J. W. Mailliard, MS). Occurs in winter abundantly, but

irregularly elsewhere throughout the state, even in suitable places on the deserts. The movements of the robin in winter appear to be governed largely by the varying supply of wild berries.

538 (763) *Ixoreus naevius naevius* (Gmelin)

VARIED THRUSH

Synonyms—*Turdus naevius*, part; *Hesperocichla naevia*, part; *Geocichla naevia*; Oregon Robin; Varied Robin; Western Robin, part.

Status—Common winter visitant, chiefly to the humid coast belt and adjacent areas south to Monterey County. This is the form prevalent in midwinter in the San Francisco Bay region. Summers sparingly in the Canadian zone of the northern humid coast belt: Lindsay and Redwood creeks, Humboldt County (W. K. Fisher, Condor, III, 1901, p. 91); Fair Oaks and Cuddeback, Humboldt County (Mus. Vert. Zool.).

539 (763a) *Ixoreus naevius meruloides* (Swainson)

NORTHERN VARIED THRUSH

Synonyms—*Turdus naevius*, part; *Hesperocichla naevia*, part.

Status—Common but irregular winter visitant to the interior and southern portions of the state west of the desert divide, particularly the western foothills of the Sierras, and the San Diegan district south through Los Angeles County at least as far as Witch Creek, San Diego County (Willett, Pac. Coast. Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 109), and to San Clemente Island (Linton, Condor, x, 1908, p. 86). Recorded interiorly to Walker Basin and Caliente, Kern County (Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1876, p. 226), and Yermo, San Bernardino County (Lamb, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 40). Although this form breeds in Alaska to the northward of *I. n. naevius*, it winters in California south of that form. Several specimens examined from central California are not with certainty identifiable with either one or the other of the forms. Individual variation evidently results in overlapping of characters in certain individuals, and there are also known to be true intergrades occurring in interlying areas of the summer habitat.

540 (767+767b, part) *Sialia mexicana occidentalis* Townsend

WESTERN BLUEBIRD

Synonyms—*Sialia mexicana*; *Sialia occidentalis*; *Sialia mexicana anabelae*; *Sialia mexicana bairdi*; Anabel Bluebird; San Pedro Bluebird; Chestnut-backed Bluebird.

Status—Common summer visitant to Transition and lower Canadian wherever these zones occur, nearly throughout the state. Least numerous in the northern humid coast belt; breeds also, but sparingly and locally, in Upper Sonoran, and in a few cases even in Lower Sonoran, as at Los Angeles (Myers, Condor, XIV, 1912, p. 221). Winters sparingly in Transition, and abundantly in Upper and Lower Sonoran, on both the desert and Pacific drainage slopes, south to the Mexican boundary. The recognition of a race *anabelae* from southern California does not seem to be justified (see J. Grinnell and Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., x, 1913, pp. 316-319).

541 (768)

Sialia currucoides (Bechstein)

MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD

Synonyms—*Sialia arctica*; Arctic Bluebird; Rocky Mountain Bluebird.

Status—Locally common as a summer visitant chiefly to arid Transition and Boreal on the Sierra Nevada, and on the desert ranges to the eastward; north to Mount Shasta (C. H. Merriam, N. Amer. Fauna no. 16, 1899, p. 133), and the Warner Mountains (Mus. Vert. Zool.); south to San Bernardino Mountains (Morcom, Ridgw. Orn. Club, bull. no. 2, 1887, p. 57). Also in the inner northern coast ranges: Wild Cat Peak, Siskiyou County (Mus. Vert. Zool.); Mount Sanhedrin (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1904, p. 585); South Yolla Bolly Mountain (Ferry, Condor, x, 1908, p. 44). Ranges irregularly in winter throughout Upper and Lower Sonoran, on the deserts and west to the Pacific, even to the Farallon Islands (W. E. Bryant, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., 1, 1888, p. 50), and south to San Diego (Ritter, MS); but not in the northern humid coast belt.

SPECIES CREDITED TO CALIFORNIA ON
UNSATISFACTORY GROUNDS

The following list of "hypotheticals" contains the names of certain birds which at one time or another have been ascribed to California, but which do not now seem to merit claim to regular standing. In some cases there is doubt as to the fact of their occurrence, through natural means, or even otherwise, within the present confines of the state. In other cases their validity as species or subspecies is in doubt; most cases of this category have, however, been disposed of in the preceding lists of synonyms, and can be located through the Index.

In addition, there are yet a good many other bird names, not mentioned in this contribution at all, and which have been associated with the geographic name "California". These occur mostly in the writings of early date, at a time when "California" was a much more extensive, and undefined, portion of the west.

In many cases birds known only from *Lower California*, Mexico, have been referred to in general works as from simply *California*. Also *southern California* (that is, the southern part of the *state*) has sometimes, even within recent years, been confused with *Lower California*, especially in foreign works the authors of which had evidently not posted themselves upon the geography of western North America.

To ferret out from the great volume of general ornithological literature all of these ascriptions is a task which the writer has never attempted. The following 61 cases are believed to include the more important of our doubtful records, such as merit consideration because of ostensibly valid claims or because of repetition in the more familiar literature.

An entirely different category of occurrences has to do with man's importation and release of non-native song and game species. This deplorable custom continues in spite of the good biologic and economic arguments which have been

set forth against it. As far as known to the writer, however, not one of the numerous "introduced" species has secured unquestioned foothold in our fauna, except the English Sparrow. Even this bird is not definitely known to have been purposely liberated at the outset, but may have found its own way here from the east (see p. 111).

No attempt has been made to catalog here all the different species, perhaps scores in number, that have been liberated within the state of California. A few, only, are included in the following list, where exact data are at hand. The importance of learning the source and history of every importation is fully realized, and is hereby urged upon anyone in a position to ascertain the facts, on the ground that, if successful from the importers' standpoint (the exotic species becoming established as a member of our avifauna), profound modification of our originally native bird-life will inevitably follow, as regards distribution and even persistence of species.

So far, the only non-native species beyond question established within the state, is the English Sparrow, and only this one "foreign" member of our avifauna is entered in the preceding main list. It is possible that the Ring-necked Pheasant, has, among all the imported game species, reached a stage of establishment where it now deserves inclusion in the main list. But this is not certain, and the bird is entered beyond as being still "hypothetical".

HYPOTHETICAL LIST

1 (5) *Colymbus dominicus brachypterus* Chapman

MEXICAN GREBE

Synonyms—*Colymbus dominicus*; *Podiceps dominicus*; San Domingo Grebe.

Status—Gambel's alleged ascription of this species in "1847" to "California", although often quoted, has been discredited (see Coues, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, p. 26; J. G. Cooper, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, p. 97). I must say, however, that I have failed to find any reference to this species in the papers published by Gambel in either the *Journal* or the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. I wrote to Dr. Witmer Stone of the Philadelphia Academy in this regard, and he informs me that he, too, is unable to find any mention of this grebe in the publications of Gambel. Mr. Stone suggests that the possible basis of the reference of the species to California is to be found in Volume IX, Pac. R. R. Rep., 1858, p. 897, where it is stated that "a specimen in the Philadelphia Academy was obtained by Dr. Gamble [sic] on the Gulf of California". Mr. Stone says further: "I find in our collection only one Grebe collected by Gambel, which is labelled Monterey, and proves to be a young *C. nigricollis californicus*." Whether or not this is the bird referred to, it is obvious that there are no good grounds for considering *C. dominicus* a member of our avifauna. The species belongs to Central America and Mexico.

2 (26) Brachyramphus craverii (Salvadori)

CRAVERI MURRELET

Status—Recorded by Van Rossem (Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 74) as having been obtained in numbers on the ocean "about midway between San Diego and" Los Coronados Islands, thus very close to the California-Mexico boundary. Even if well within Californian limits, the case demands further study on the ground of questionable differentiation of *B. craverii* from *B. hypoleucus*. A hasty glance at the material in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology leads me to suggest age as accounting for at least some of the alleged characters.

3 (56) Larus canus Linnaeus

MEW GULL

Status—Not one of the eight records of this species for California is likely to have been based on specimens identical specifically with the palearctic *Larus canus*. In at least one case (Beck, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 4th ser., iii, 1910, p. 63) the name *canus* is used as replacing the name *brachyrhynchus*, the latter being reduced to a synonym of the former. In other cases, either the basic specimens are not now accessible or they have turned out to be other species. (See Linton, Condor, ix, 1907, p. 199; Bishop, Condor, xii, 1910, p. 174.)

4 (4, hyp.) Creagrus furcatus (Neboux)

SWALLOW-TAILED GULL

Synonyms—*Xema furcata*; *Larus furcatus*.

Status—Stated by Prevost and Des Murs (Voyage of the Venus, 1855, p. 277, pl. x of Atlas) to have been taken at Monterey. Several birds of tropical America are also ascribed to Monterey. The expedition touched the coasts of Peru, Chili, the Galapagos Islands (where this gull is well known to occur), and San Blas, as well as Monterey in upper California, and it looks as though there might have been some mixing of labels. Under these circumstances, little faith can be placed in this record alone. The species has been more recently reported as "seen" off San Diego (Anthony, Auk, xii, 1895, p. 291), still not quite satisfactory enough evidence to establish it in our list.

5 (82.1) Diomedea immutabilis Rothschild

LAYSAN ALBATROSS

Synonyms—*Diomedea melanophrys*; Spectacled Albatross.

Status—An individual "seen" at a distance, "about 1060 miles west of Cape Mendocino", October 31, 1880 (Bean, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., v, 1882, p. 170). Even if authentic, this is somewhat beyond our limits, as is, even, the recorded occurrence of two individuals 750 to 600 miles "southwesterly from San Francisco" (Willett, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 158). My authority for putting Bean's record under *D. immutabilis* is Godman (Mon. Petrels, 1910, p. 336). The species is plentiful in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands.

6 (83) Thalassogeron culminatus (Gould)

YELLOW-NOSED ALBATROSS

Status—Known to California only from a skull thought by J. G. Cooper to have been of this species, and “found on the outer beach near Golden Gate”; the skull was formerly in the California Academy of Sciences (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., II, 1884, p. 359; J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., IV, 1868, p. 12), now probably destroyed. The species belongs to the South Pacific and Indian oceans.

7 (84) Phoebetria palpebrata (Forster)

SOOTY ALBATROSS

Synonym—*Phoebetria fuliginosa*, part.

Status—Ascribed to California (W. E. Bryant, Zoe, III, 1892, p. 137) merely because it is a southern species and had been found off the coast of Oregon. No definite record for the state. The citation referred to by Willett (Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 110) undoubtedly belongs to *Diomedea nigripes*. The species belongs to the southern Hemisphere.

8 (85) Macronectes giganteus (Gmelin)

GIANT FULMAR

Synonyms—*Fulmarus giganteus*; *Ossifraga gigantea*.

Status—Known only from the statement by J. G. Cooper (Amer. Nat., IV, 1871, p. 758) that this huge petrel “could often be seen” in the summer of 1861 about the whale fishery in Monterey Bay. Lack of specimens or later confirmatory evidence casts a slight degree of doubt upon the record. The species belongs to the southern Hemisphere.

9 (87) Priocella glacialis (Smith)

SLENDER-BILLED FULMAR

Synonym—*Fulmarus glacialis*.

Status—One rather uncertain instance: A skeleton supposed to be of this bird found by J. G. Cooper on the beach at Santa Catalina Island in June, 1863 (Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., II, 1884, p. 374). The citation quoted by Willett (Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 110) proves upon examination to refer to the same instance. This species occurs chiefly south of the Equator.

10 (113) Phaethon aethereus Linnaeus

RED-BILLED TROPIC-BIRD

Status—According to W. E. Bryant (Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., II, 1889, p. 86), Dr. J. G. Cooper averred “that a skull of a tropic bird was found by Mr. Gruber on the coast of Marin County about twenty years” previously. There is no confirmatory evidence in this regard, although the species continues to be credited to California (as, for instance, by Reed, N. Amer. Birds Eggs, 1904, p. 55). The species is known to occur north along the Mexican coast as

far as Cape Colnett, Lower California, and is likely to be observed sooner or later north of the Mexican boundary.

11 (115.1) ***Sula brewsteri* Goss**

BREWSTER BOOBY

Synonyms—*Sula fiber*; *Sula fusca*; *Sula bassana* (?); Gannet (?); Booby.

Status—Newberry (Pac. R. R. Rep., vi, 1857, pp. 107, 108) records seeing two species of *Sula* "off the coast of California" during a voyage from San Francisco to Panama. One he calls: "*Sula bassana*. The Gannet"; the other: "*Sula fusca*. The Booby". It is not probable that any species of the genus was seen north of Lower California. Of the two or more species occurring off the west coast of Mexico, *Sula brewsteri* is the one which has been found farthest north and hence is the one most likely to be detected as a stray above the Mexican line.

12 (120b) ***Phalacrocorax auritus cincinatus* (Brandt)**

WHITE-CRESTED CORMORANT

Synonyms—*Phalacrocorax cincinatus*; *Phalacrocorax dilophus cincinatus*, part.

Status—Supposed to be a winter visitant northerly: San Francisco Bay (Kobbe, Bailey's Handbook Bds., 1902, p. xlix; see also Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., II, 1884, p. 150; and A. O. U. Check-List, 3rd ed., 1910, p. 63). The occurrence of this form in California is difficult to verify because of absence of series of winter specimens of the *auritus* group for critical determination. I cannot see that there are as yet good grounds for including *cincinatus* in our main list. The form breeds in Alaska.

13 (169.1) ***Chen caerulescens* (Linnaeus)**

BLUE GOOSE

Status—But one record: Two shot near Stockton "about February 1", 1892 (Belding, Zoe, III, 1892, p. 97); parts of one of the birds were saved and submitted to Ridgway, who is stated (Belding, *loc. cit.*) to have determined them as above. I do not know whether or not the fragments are yet in existence, but since the bird was pronounced a juvenal by Ridgway, and since there is said to be difficulty in distinguishing the young plumages in the Snow and Blue geese, the record seems open to question, more particularly because of absence of confirmation. (See Swarth, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 43.) The Blue Goose winters regularly in the Gulf States, with no positive record at any season west of the Mississippi Valley.

14 (172b) ***Branta canadensis occidentalis* (Baird)**

WHITE-CHEEKED GOOSE

Status—Until quite recently supposed to be a regular winter visitant through the interior, even as far south as San Diego (Belding, Zoe, III, 1892, p. 100). Supposed also to be the form breeding in the northeastern section of the

state. But careful study of the extensive material in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology now makes it practically certain that all records of "*occidentalis*" really belong under *canadensis* proper, which see. (See also Swarth, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., xii, 1913, pp. 1-24, figs. and pls.)

15 (200) **Florida caerulea** (Linnaeus)

LITTLE BLUE HERON

Status—One record: Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, "rare winter visitant" (Fry, U. S. Dept. Interior, General Information Regarding Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Season of 1912, p. 8). Very doubtful (see J. Grinnell, Condor, xv, 1913, p. 188). The species is normally confined to the South Atlantic and Gulf states, straggling northwest to Nebraska.

16 (204) **Grus americana** (Linnaeus)

WHOOPIING CRANE

Status—Said to have formerly bred "from Upper California northward" (Audubon, Bds. Amer., v, 1842, p. 195). More recently reported as seen in spring and fall in Butte and Sutter counties (Belding, Zoe, n, 1891, p. 99). Neither case is conclusive. The species is now rare even where once most plentiful—in central British America south to the Great Plains.

17 (228) **Philohela minor** (Gmelin)

WOODCOCK

Status—One specimen listed from "California" by Sharpe (Cat. Bds. British Mus., xxiv, 1896, p. 681); there is no corroboration. The Woodcock, a common bird of parts of the eastern United States, has not been definitely recorded west of Colorado.

18 (240) **Pisobia fuscicollis** (Vieillot)

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER

Synonym—*Tringa fuscicollis*.

Status—Known only from the record by W. E. Bryant (Auk, iv, 1887, p. 78) of a female specimen taken near Oakland, October 8, 1883. This specimen was in the first California Academy of Sciences collection, but was doubtless destroyed in the fire of April, 1906. This record has already been queried (Goss, Bds. Kansas, 1891, p. 174). I distinctly remember to have looked at the specimen, labeled in Bryant's handwriting. Mr. L. M. Loomis with whom I was at the time (fall of 1900) remarked that the identification was wrong, and that the bird was probably *Tringa* (= *Pisobia*) *maculata* (see p. 50). The White-rumped Sandpiper migrates chiefly, if not altogether, east of the Rocky Mountains.

19 (251) **Limosa haemastica** (Linnaeus)

HUDSONIAN GODWIT

Synonym—*Limosa hudsonica*.

Status—Three specimens are listed as from "California", without statement

of more exact locality, by Sharpe (Cat. Bds. British Mus., xxiv, 1896, pp. 391, 756). As remarked by Cooke (U. S. Biol. Surv., Bull. no. 35, 1910, p. 53), this record needs confirmation. Although occurring in summer in subarctic America west to western Alaska, this species appears to pass in migration wholly east of the Rocky Mountains.

20 (266) Numenius borealis (Forster)

ESKIMO CURLEW

Status—Ascribed to the state three times: "common" "in the San Francisco market" (Heermann, Pac. R. R. Rep., x, 1859, p. 66); specimen shot at San Diego in September, 1883 (Holterhoff, Auk, i, 1884, p. 393); "flock of about a dozen" seen "a number of years ago" by P. I. Hoagland "at Coronado Beach, near Tia Juana", and a few shot [but evidently not preserved] (Swenk, Proc. Nebr. Orn. Union, vi, 1915, p. 31). The first two of these records, at least, are believed to have been based upon small specimens of *N. hudsonicus* (see Belding, Zoe, iii, 1892, p. 257). As far as known the species (now nearly or quite extinct) passed in migration entirely east of the Rocky Mountains.

21 (276) Aegialitis dubia (Scopoli)

LITTLE RINGED PLOVER

Synonyms—*Aegialitis microrhynchus*; *Aegialitis curonica*.

Status—Possibly a casual visitant; one instance: specimen (no. 39523, U. S. Nat. Mus.) supposed to have been taken at San Francisco (Ridgway, Amer. Nat., viii, 1874, p. 109; Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Water Bds. N. Amer., i, 1884, p. 160). As indicated by the question mark in the account under the second citation, some doubt appertains to this record. The species is palearctic, and has occurred casually in Alaska.

22 (283) Arenaria interpres interpres (Linnaeus)

EUROPEAN TURNSTONE

Status—An immature female Turnstone taken at Pacific Beach, San Diego County, September 8, 1904, is so identified by L. B. Bishop and H. C. Oberholser (Bishop, Condor, vii, 1905, p. 141). Examination of a series of the ordinary Ruddy Turnstone reveals such wide variation individually that I am led to query the above instance.

23 (—) Phasianus torquatus Gmelin

RING-NECKED PHEASANT

Synonyms—China Pheasant; Mongolian Pheasant.

Status—Numbers have been repeatedly liberated under both private and public auspices. The earliest recorded experiment was in 1894, and from 1897 to 1900 many more were brought in from Oregon and liberated; later, a game farm was established by the California Fish and Game Commissioners, and pheasants propagated for stocking (Oldys, U. S. Dept. Agric., Farmers' Bull. 390, 1910, p. 16). According to the latest statements of the State Fish and Game Commission (22nd Biennial Rep., 1913, pp. 23-24; 23rd Biennial Rep.,

1914, p. 14), "during the past several years, over four thousand pheasants have been liberated" at a large number of points. Locally, in Humboldt and Santa Clara counties, and in parts of the San Joaquin Valley, the birds are reported to be thriving in the wild. Instances of breeding at large have been reported numerous, a late one being from San Bernardino (Wall, Condor, xvii, 1915, p. 59). Elapse of a series of years will be required to demonstrate the firm establishment of this bird in California, as has been the case in Oregon. The exact systematic status of our introduced pheasants has not been ascertained, but there is a likelihood that more or less crossing has been allowed with near-related species such as *P. colchicus*. The Ring-necked Pheasant is a native of eastern China.

24 (—)

***Perdix perdix* (Linnaeus)**

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

Status—Considerable effort has been made by the California Fish and Game Commission to introduce this species into California. Two hundred birds were liberated in 1908, and 1600 in 1909 (Oldys, Yearbook U. S. Dept. Agric., 1909, p. 255). "These were placed in several counties in both lowlands and small mountain valleys up to several thousand feet above sea level." The latest statement from the State Fish and Game Commission (22nd Biennial Rep., 1913, p. 24) is that, although "given a good trial", no success has been met with. "There have been very few places where they have been seen in recent months." The Hungarian Partridge is a native of Europe.

25 (289)

***Colinus virginianus virginianus* (Linnaeus)**

BOB-WHITE

Status—Repeated attempts have been made to introduce this eastern game-bird into the state; but so far as known to date, all have failed. According to Belding (Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 8), Bob-whites had been liberated previous to 1890 in Napa County, near Gilroy, Santa Clara County, and near Chico, Butte County. This eastern quail did not occur naturally west of Colorado.

26 (—)

***Lophortyx douglasi* (Vigors)**

DOUGLAS QUAIL

Synonyms—*Ortyx douglasi*; *Callipepla douglassi*.

Status—Described as new on the basis of a specimen thought to have come from "Monterey" (Vigors, Zool. Journ., iv, 1829, p. 354). Stated by Douglas (Trans. Linn. Soc., xvi, 1829, p. 145) to have been found in the "interior of California", but not as common as *Ortyx picta* or *O. californica*; specimens lost. According to Gambel (Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2nd ser., i, 1849, p. 218) common about Mazatlan, Mexico, where "no doubt" Vigors' bird was obtained, not at Monterey. Possibly the "young of *L. californicus*", according to J. G. Cooper (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, ii, 1877, p. 95). Etcetera! At any rate a quail for which the above name has been employed (Cat. Bds. British Mus., xxii, 1893, p. 404) inhabits portions of western Mexico, and it is very unlikely that it ever occurred at Monterey or anywhere else in the state of California.

27 (310, subsp.?) *Meleagris gallopavo* (Linnaeus)**WILD TURKEY**

Status—Turkeys, of unknown subspecies, supposedly from wild stock in some part of Mexico, have been liberated in recent years in a number of counties from Humboldt and Shasta to San Diego, particularly “in the lower Sierra Nevada region” (Calif. Fish and Game Comm., 22nd Biennial Rep., 1913, pp. 23-24). According to information gathered by A. D. Ferguson (Calif. Fish and Game Comm., Game Bull. no. 1, 1913, pp. 35-40) the birds introduced in 1910-11 in the vicinity of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are so far apparently holding their own.

28 (14, hyp.) *Buteo cooperi* Cassin**COOPER HENHAWK**

Synonym—California Hawk.

Status—Known only from the type specimen shot by J. G. Cooper near Mountain View, Santa Clara County, November, 1855 (Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, p. 253; J. G. Cooper, Pac. R. R. Rep., XII, 1860, p. 148; J. G. Cooper, Orn. Calif., I, 1870, p. 472; etc.). The specimen is still extant, in the U. S. National Museum (no. 8525); the latest study of the case (Ridgway, Auk, II, 1885, p. 165) results in no definite conclusion. The bird was evidently nearly related to the *Buteo borealis* group. The date of capture, as recorded in the Smithsonian records (as I am informed by Dr. C. W. Richmond) is given as “October, 1856”. This is also the date quoted in the A. O. U. Check-List (3rd ed., 1910, p. 372). But that both are wrong is shown by Cooper’s repeated statement as above, and also that Cassin published the description in the Philadelphia Academy *Proceedings* for October, 1856, which date of publication obviously could not have been the date of capture, as well. (See also Ridgway, Auk, I, 1884, p. 253.)

29 (—) *Buteo solitarius* Cassin**HAWAIIAN HAWK**

Synonyms—*Onychotes gruberi*; *Onychotes solitarius*; Gruber Hawk.

Status—Originally described as new under the name *Onychotes gruberi* (Ridgway, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, p. 149) from a specimen with no more definite locality than “California”. Later (Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VIII, 1885, p. 36), this specimen was found to be identical with the Hawaiian species, *Onychotes* (= *Buteo*) *solitarius*, thus making it improbable that it was obtained in California as alleged. However, Henshaw (Auk, XVIII, 1901, p. 162) records that an individual of the Hawaiian Hawk voluntarily accompanied a vessel part way from Hilo to San Francisco; so that the casual occurrence of the species in California is within possibility, but not proven.

30 (341) *Buteo albicaudatus sennetti* Allen**SENNETT WHITE-TAILED HAWK**

A hawk thought to have been of this Mexican species was seen at Golden

Gate Park, San Francisco, November 7, 1905 (J. Mailliard, *Condor*, VIII, 1906, p. 29). Mr. Mailliard has in a personal letter to me expressed doubts as to this identity; possibly the bird was a Ferruginous Rough-leg.

31 (345) *Urubitinga anthracina* (Lichtenstein)

MEXICAN BLACK HAWK

Status—Eggs described, said to have been taken in Los Angeles County, April 6, 1889, by R. B. Chapman (Reed, *N. Amer. Birds Eggs*, 1904, p. 164); identity extremely doubtful. The record from National City, San Diego County (Linton, *Condor*, IX, 1907, p. 110) proved to be based upon a specimen of *Buteo abbreviatus* (Linton, *Condor*, X, 1908, p. 181). The Mexican Black Hawk occurs regularly north to southern Arizona and Texas.

32 (362) *Polyborus cheriway* (Jacquin)

AUDUBON CARACARA

Synonyms—*Polyborus tharus*; *Polyborus tharus* var. *auduboni*; *Polyborus auduboni*; Caracara Eagle.

Status—One individual is recorded as having been seen in the winter of 1853 on the Colorado River near Fort Yuma, though which side of the river is not stated (Heermann, *Pac. R. R. Rep.*, X, 1859, p. 30). The occasional presence of this bird in the extreme southeastern corner of the state is to be expected as it occurs adjacently in Mexico and southern Arizona; but no actual occurrence within our borders has as yet been well attested.

33 (373d) *Otus asio kennicotti* (Elliot)

KENNICOTT SCREECH OWL

Synonym—*Megascops asio kennicotti*.

Status—While this northwest coast form may be expected to occur in the extreme northern humid coast belt, particularly in winter, satisfactory evidence to this effect is still wanting. Townsend (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, X, 1887, p. 203) found fragments of an owl thought to be of this form at Baird, Shasta County; and a specimen from Fort Crook, Shasta County, was "intermediate between *kennicotti* and *bendirei*". Emerson (*Condor*, VIII, 1906, p. 29) records a specimen taken at Haywards, Alameda County, December 15, 1882, as either *kennicotti* or a variant of *bendirei*, which, is uncertain.

34 (374a) *Otus flammeolus idahoensis* (Merriam)

DWARF SCREECH OWL

Synonym—(See *Otus flammeolus*, p. 72).

Status—Ascribed to California with expressed reluctance by Oberholser in his study of this species (*Ornis*, X, 1899, [separate, repaged] p. 12), and since then accepted as a member of our avifauna by authors at full value. A close scrutiny of Oberholser's analysis of characters of *idahoensis* as compared with *flammeolus*, and his comment on the varying features of individual specimens, leaves the reader with a distinct impression that the name *idahoensis* rests on

very flimsy basis. At any rate, I have examined the thirteen available specimens of *flammeola* from Arizona and California, and find no tangible excuse for using separate names. According to my present interpretation of the case the California birds should all rest under the name *flammeolus*, which see (p. 72). "*Idahoensis*" was based upon a single specimen from near Ketchum, Idaho.

[Since the above was written, Ridgway (Bds. N. and Mid. Amer., vi, 1914, p. 730) has expressed similar views, and listed the name *idahocnsis* in the synonymy of *flammeolus*.]

35 (384) *Crotophaga sulcirostris* Swainson

GROOVE-BILLED ANI

Status—Said to be "casual" in "California" (Bendire, Life Hist., II, 1895, p. 9; F. M. Bailey, Handbook Bds., 1902, p. 193). I have found no specific basis for such statement. Possibly Lower California was meant, though the species is well known to occur regularly in the vicinity of Cape San Lucas. It belongs to Tropical America.

36 (391) *Ceryle americana septentrionalis* Sharpe

TEXAS KINGFISHER

Synonyms—*Ceryle americana*; *Ceryle americana cabanisi*; *Ceryle cabanisi*; Cabanis Kingfisher; Texas Green Kingfisher.

Status—Recorded twice: as observed in the fall of 1865 "at several points on the Colorado River between Forts Mojave and Yuma" (Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 59); and as seen at Poway Valley, San Diego County (Emerson, Orn. & Ool., ix, 1884, p. 144). The latter is very likely a misidentification. Coues, however, recorded both the Belted and Texas kingfishers at the same time, and furthermore repeated his Colorado River record over and over again. There has never been a verification, however; besides, it is not stated whether the species was observed on the California or Arizona side of the river, or on both sides, for the implication is that several of the birds were seen. The Texas Kingfisher belongs to tropical Mexico and has occurred casually in southeastern Arizona.

37 (406) *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Linnaeus)

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

Status—Recorded by Gambel (Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2nd ser., 1, 1847, p. 55) as found by him common in oak timber near the Mission of San Gabriel (Los Angeles County). The alleged occurrence has been given full face value in various publications since then; but its extreme unexpectedness, and lack of later corroboration, bring overwhelming doubt but that there was some mistake. This eastern woodpecker occurs west to Colorado, and has been found casually in Arizona.

38 (426) *Eugenes fulgens* (Swainson)

RIVOLI HUMMINGBIRD

Status—One record, of an adult male said to have been taken in San Gor-

gonio Pass, July 15, 1899 (Loomis, Auk, xix, 1902, p. 83). The authenticity of the locality of capture has been doubted (see F. Stephens, Condor, iv, 1902, p. 45). The species is not certainly known to occur nearer than the mountains of southeastern Arizona—in the Transition zone, whereas San Gorgonio Pass is Lower Sonoran, barely low Upper Sonoran at its highest part.

39 (—) **Archilochus violajugulum** (Jeffries)

VIOLET-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD

Synonym—*Trochilus violajugulum*.

Status—The type and only known specimen was obtained at Santa Barbara (J. A. Jeffries, Auk, v, 1888, p. 168). This specimen is with little doubt a hybrid, probably between *Archilochus alexandri* and *Calypte anna* (see Thayer and Bangs, Auk, xxiv, 1907, p. 313).

40 (—) **Selasphorus floresii** Gould

FLORESI HUMMINGBIRD

Synonyms—*Trochilus floresii*; *Selasphorus rubromitratus*.

Status—Three instances of the occurrence in California of this supposed species have been reported: male, near San Francisco, May, 1885 (W. E. Bryant, Forest & Stream, xxvi, 1886, p. 426); male, Haywards, February 20, 1901 (Emerson, Condor, iii, 1901, p. 68); Nicasio, Marin County, February 26, 1909 (W. P. Taylor, Auk, xxvi, 1909, p. 291). These examples may be accounted for as resulting from hybridization between *Selasphorus alleni* and *Calypte anna* (see Thayer and Bangs, Auk, xxiv, 1907, p. 313; W. P. Taylor, *loc. cit.*; Ridgway, Auk, xxvi, 1909, p. 440).

41 (432) **Selasphorus platycercus** (Swainson)

BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD

Synonym—*Trochilus platycercus*.

Status—Recorded from California three times: (1) Lake Tahoe, a female taken (J. G. Cooper, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., iv, 1868, p. 7; and many repetitions). The identity in this case has already been doubted (by Henshaw, Rep. Wheeler Surv., 1879, p. 311, who thought the bird might have been *S. calliope*). On January 6, 1908, I found in the U. S. National Museum a specimen (then uncatalogued), evidently a young male of *S. rufus*, but with the following inscription upon the two sides of the label, in J. G. Cooper's handwriting: "Selasphorus platycercus ♀ | Tajo Valley Cal. | Sept 12—1863—J. G. C. || 3 75 4 75 1 87 Iris brown, bill | & Feet black". This bird would appear to have been the basis of Cooper's record.

(2) A. K. Fisher (N. Amer. Fauna no. 7, 1893, p. 58) records that this species was reported by Mr. Nelson "as common on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, California, opposite the head of Owens River, and Mr. Palmer secured a specimen in the Sequoia National Park August 4". Dr. A. K. Fisher informs me (under date of December 4, 1907) that the specimen secured by Dr. Palmer is not now to be found, and he cannot recall having seen it himself; also

that Mr. Nelson thinks he might have been mistaken in the identity of the hummingbirds seen opposite the head of Owens River.

(3) Male taken at Oakland May 8, 1890 (McGregor, Auk, xiv, 1897, p. 91). This specimen proved to be a probable hybrid between *Selasphorus rufus* and *Stellula calliope* (Thayer and Bangs, Auk, xxiv, 1907, p. 313).

It thus appears that *Selasphorus platycercus* has yet to be satisfactorily identified within the state. It is a species belonging to the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, and has been found west to western Nevada.

42 (442) *Muscivora tyrannus* (Linnaeus)

FORK-TAILED FLYCATCHER

Synonym—*Milvulus tyrannus*.

Status—Toppan (Orn. & Ool., ix, 1884, p. 48) states: "I have lately received from a dealer in California curiosities at Santa Monica, Cal., a fine specimen of the Fork-tailed Flycatcher, (*Milvulus tyrannus*,) which was shot near that place in the latter part of the Summer of 1883". The circumstances of capture are not definitely attested. Mr. Toppan writes me under date of April 18, 1912, that the specimen in question was destroyed by fire in 1896. The species belongs to Tropical America, from southern Mexico southward, but has occurred casually in the eastern United States.

43 (—) *Calocitta collicii* (Vigors)

COLLIE MAGPIE-JAY

Synonym—*Pica bullocki*.

Status—"Woody portions of North California" (Audubon, Synopsis, 1839, p. 153). No doubt an inferential blunder based upon a bird mislabelled as from the "Columbia River". The species belongs to western Mexico.

44 (—) *Calocitta formosa formosa* (Swainson)

BULLOCK MAGPIE-JAY

Status—A specimen is in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia labelled "California" (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1891, p. 442). "No doubt an error". The species is native to southwestern Mexico.

45 (—) *Psilorhinus morio morio* (Wagler)

BROWN JAY

Synonym—*Corvus morio*.

Status—A specimen stated to have been obtained at "San Francisco, California" (Eydoux and Gervais, Voyage of the Favorite, v, 1839, p. 54). A specimen is listed by Baird (Pac. R. R. Rep., ix, 1858, p. 592) as from "San Diego, Cal". Both records are extremely doubtful. The species is native to northeastern Mexico.

46 (—) *Cissilopha beecheii* (Vigors)

BEECHEY JAY

Synonyms—*Pica beecheii*; *Cyanocitta beecheyi*; *Cyanurus beecheii*; *Cyanocorax geoffroyi*.

Status—A species of western Mexico, originally described from “Monte-reale” (Vigors, Zool. Journ., iv, 1829, p. 353). Bonaparte (Conspectus Avium, I, 1850, p. 378) added “California”, and Baird (Stansbury’s Expl. Salt Lake, 1853, p. 333) corrupted the type locality to “Monterey”. Thus through apparent error the species was for a time attributed to California. There is in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia a specimen labelled “California” (Stone, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1891, p. 444); “doubtless an error”.

47 (487) **Corvus cryptoleucus** Couch

WHITE-NECKED RAVEN

Status—Of alleged occurrence in southern California: recorded as nesting at Fort Tejon (Bendire, Life Hist., II, 1895, p. 402); specimen, not now extant, said to have been identified from San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County (J. Grinnell, Bds. Los Angeles Co., 1898, p. 32). Rumors of existence on the Mohave Desert are not found to be satisfactorily grounded. The species is plentiful in southeastern Arizona, thence east to western Texas and south into Mexico.

48 (—) **Trupialis militaris** (Linnaeus)

RED-BREASTED LARK

Synonym—*Sturnella militaris*.

Status—Specimen supposed to have been shot at Monterey (Prevost and Des Murs, Voyage of the Venus, 1855, p. 277), but more probably taken on the west coast of South America where the same expedition also touched. A specimen recorded as no. 4230, Smithsonian Institution, “was obtained in San Francisco by Mr. R. D. Cutts” from a collector who “asserted positively that it had been shot by him in San Francisco county” (Baird, Pac. R. R. Rep., ix, 1858, p. 534). Baird remarks: “Mr. Cutts may have been deceived by his informant”. The species belongs to southern South America.

49 (16.3, hyp.) **Icterus icterus** (Linnaeus)

TROUPIAL

Status—Only one instance: Santa Barbara, April 30, 1911, a male taken (Bowles, Condor, XIII, 1911, p. 109). The specimen is now in the Bowles collection. Probably an escaped cage-bird. (See Willett, Pac. Coast Avif. no. 7, 1912, p. 112.) The species is native to northeastern South America.

50 (513a) **Megaquiscalus major macrourus** (Swainson)

GREAT-TAILED GRACKLE

Synonyms—*Quiscalus major*; Boat-tailed Grackle.

Status—According to Gambel (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1847, p. 203) this blackbird was occasionally seen in his day as far north as Upper California; Woodhouse makes a similar statement (Rep. Sitgreaves’ Exp., 1853, p. 79). But both reports may have really related to areas south and east of the present confines of the state, or as far as California is concerned may have really pertained to the Brewer Blackbird. The species belongs to southern and eastern Mexico north to southern Texas.

51 (—) **Spinus yarrelli** (Audubon)

YARRELL GOLDFINCH

Synonyms—*Carduelis yarrelli*; *Chrysomitris yarrelli*.

Status—Described from a specimen thought to have come from "Upper California" (Audubon, Synopsis, 1839, p. 117). According to Baird (Pac. R. R. Rep., ix, 1858, p. 421) the type appeared "to have been kept for a time in a cage". The species is native to Brazil.

52 (—) **Spinus barbatus** (Molina)

STANLEY GOLDFINCH

Synonyms—*Carduelis stanleyi*; *Chrysomitris stanleyi*.

Status—Two specimens supposed to have come from "Upper California" (Audubon, Synopsis, 1839, p. 118; Baird, Pac. R. R. Rep., ix, 1858, p. 420); the specimens showed evidence of having been kept in a cage (Baird, *loc. cit.*). A species of extreme southern South America.

53 (—) **Fringilla coelebs** Linnaeus

EUROPEAN CHAFFINCH

Status—Two instances of occurrence: specimen shot by Joseph Clemens at Monterey, March 4, 1905 (J. Grinnell, Condor, viii, 1906, p. 58); and one seen in Berkeley, May 14, 1908 (T. S. Palmer, Condor, x, 1908, p. 238). Each had probably been purposely liberated, or else had escaped from some aviary. The species is palearctic.

54 (534) **Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis** (Linnaeus)

SNOW BUNTING

Synonyms—*Passerina nivalis*; Snowflake.

Status—Known only from the statement by Belding (Condor, v, 1903, p. 19) that a flock visited Marysville in the winter of 1872-73. No specimen was preserved. The species is of Arctic breeding range, coming south irregularly in winter to the northern tier of states. I know of no record nearer California than Camp Harney, Harney County, eastern Oregon.

55 (593) **Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis** (Linnaeus)

EASTERN CARDINAL

Status—Introduced "from Missouri", in 1880, near Galt, Sacramento County, and "heard from" for some years after (Belding, Land Bds. Pac. Dist., 1890, p. 175). A specimen of "*Cardinalis igneus*", or "Cape Cardinal", shot at Haywards (Emerson, Orn. & Ool., vii, 1882, p. 119) proved to have been an escaped cage-bird, as Mr. Emerson subsequently informed me. Repeated rumors of Cardinals seen around Los Angeles and elsewhere doubtless pertain to birds either purposely liberated or escaped from confinement. The species has apparently never become well established within the state.

56 (594) *Pyrrhuloxia sinuata sinuata* (Bonaparte)**ARIZONA PYRRHULOXIA**

Status—Possibly a rare visitant to extreme southeastern corner of the state: Fort Yuma (Coues, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, p. 90); specimen from "California" (Sharpe, Cat. Bds. British Mus., XII, 1888, p. 158). In each case the specimen obtained is not likely to have been secured within the present state limits. The species is more or less common in southern Arizona.

57 (18.1, hyp.) *Piranga rubriceps* Gray**GRAY TANAGER**

Status—One instance: specimen claimed to have been shot by W. G. Blunt "about 1871" at Dos Pueblos (=Naples), Santa Barbara County (W. E. Bryant, Auk, IV, 1887, p. 78). I agree with Ridgway (Bds. N. and Mid. Amer., II, 1902, p. 776) who says: "The identification of the specimen on which the record is based is undoubtedly correct; but even granting no mistake has been made as to the specimen having actually been taken in California, the occurrence must have been purely fortuitous, most likely an escape from captivity, and the species has no claim to a place in the North American fauna." The species is South American.

58 (—) *Lanius algeriensis* Lesson**ALGERIAN SHRIKE**

Synonyms—*Collurio elegans*; *Collurio ludovicianus robustus*, part; *Lanius elegans*, part; *Lanius robustus*; White-winged Shrike.

Status—Specimen supposed to have been obtained by Gambel in "California" (Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857, p. 213), and so recorded in many works subsequently; an Asiatic species (see Ridgway, Bds. N. and Mid. Amer., III, 1904, pp. 236, 237).

59 (664) *Dendroica graciae* Baird**GRACE WARBLER**

Status—A male specimen recorded as shot near Santa Paula, Ventura County, May 3, 1881 (Evermann, Auk, III, 1886, p. 185). I have elicited from Dr. B. W. Evermann in conversation the information that this specimen was destroyed by fire along with the rest of his California collection of birds and eggs. The possibility was suggested that the bird might have been a Townsend Warbler, but memory failed to provide any decisive clue. At any rate it would seem better for the present to hold this record in abeyance. The species occurs regularly in the mountains of central Arizona.

60 (705) *Toxostoma rufum* (Linnaeus)**BROWN THRASHER**

Synonym—*Harporhynchus rufus*.

Status—A single doubtful record: "Dr. Cooper states that in September, 1870, he found a straggler at Clear Lake, close to the lower town" [=Lower

Lake, Lake County?] (Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, Hist. N. Amer. Bds., III, 1874, p. 500). "Unfortunately, it [the bird] was not secured". The species belongs to the eastern United States, ranging west to Wyoming and Colorado, casually to Arizona.

61 (762)

Planesticus confinis (Baird)

SAN LUCAS ROBIN

Synonyms—*Merula confinis*; Cape Robin.

Status—A female robin, showing very pale coloration, and taken at Haywards, "January 2, 1880" (really January 7, 1882), was recorded under the above name (Emerson, Zoe, I, 1890, p. 46). For many years this record stood in literature; but a recent critical examination showed the bird to be in all probability merely an individual extreme of *Planesticus m. propinquus* (see J. Grinnell, Condor, x, 1908, p. 238). The range of *Planesticus confinis* is limited to the Cape region of Lower California.

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